REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,917.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander W. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Madras	10
„ Carwar	27	„ Coconada	12
„ Narrakal July	1	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Allepy	1	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Tuticorin	3	„ Gopaulpore	14
„ Colombo	4	„ False Point	15
„ Galle	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17
„ Negapatam	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,000 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSREH	20
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Guadur	6	„ Fao	20
„ Muscat	8	„ Bushire	22
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bahrein	22
„ Linga	12	„ Linga	26
„ Bushire	14	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Koweit	14	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	16	„ Guadur Aug.	1
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TEHERAN, (2,333 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARANA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Parana.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their room, in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A variety of sundries, comprising Bohemian glassware, such as gilt soup tureens, centre pieces, jugs, water goglets, toilet bottles, plain liqueur sets, plain wine glasses, cut and flowered 8 dozens glass sets, green and blue bordered dinner set, waxed flower vases under dome, new quarto and folio size copying press, table and hanging argand lamps, bottles of scent, lavender eau-de-cologne, Florida-water, alpaca umbrellas, white and coloured blankets, carriage rugs, counterpanes, braces, girths, socks and stockings, quilted cloth, grey and white towels, pocket handkerchieves, powder puff, alarming brass cupboard locks, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plated Ware, &c. &c.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, behind the Government Medical Stores, the property of J. Shaw, Esq., the same comprising cut glass and crockery ware, plated chamber and table candlesticks, cake basket, butter pot, tea and coffee pots, ice pitcher, round salver, toast rack, table and hanging argand lamps, curry dishes, blackwood carved round dining table, sofa, reclining and half-back couches, carved round teapoys, carved pier table, chiffonier, drawing-room chairs, dining-room arm and without arm chairs, American rocking and rattan-backed easy chairs, camphor and blackwood chest of drawers, clothe press, large China trunk, blackwood single and double camp cots with bed and curtain, baba cot, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany toilet glasses, pictures in frames, green painted bathing and foot tubs, dispense cupboard, copper cooking pots with covers, &c. &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 54 Shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely, Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee & Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from the Directors of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at the old office No. 7, Hummum Street, fifty-four (54) Shares of the aforesaid Company of Rupees One thousand (1,000) each fully paid up.

A deposit in cash of 25 per cent. at the time of sale and the balance of purchase money within eight (8) days from the date thereof will have to be paid to the Secretary of the said company.

Scrips for the shares will be issued to the purchaser or purchasers on his or their executing the memo and articles of association which will lie at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Street, for signature.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Two bales each containing 27 bolts of Canvas.
60 Boxes of best Claret, each containing 1 dozen.
150 „ do. Sherry do. 1 do.
200 Dozen Bombay bottle Beer.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

Few articles of carved blackwood household furniture, such as round, pier, and writing tables, conversation, and reclining couches easy, and drawing-room chairs, ottoman, whatnot, sideboard, carpet, a double light hanging argand lamp, bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, towel horses, glass and crockeryware, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Palanquin shape office Sl'gram.
1 English-built Miniature Brougham.
1 Geer Cow and Heifer Calf, seven weeks old.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Do Orange Twist.
4 Do Grey T. Cloths.
7 Cases Grey Dhoties.
1 Case Saddlery, consisting of Weymouth Bridles and Bits, best brown Round Reins, Kersey Knee-caps with Springs, Main Combs, &c.
1 Case Electroplated Spoons and Forks, Salvers, Butter Coolers, Tea and Coffee Sets and Cruet Stands.
1 case carriage lamps.
1 do. do. varnish.
1 do. Gentlemen, ladies and children's boots and shoes.
10 do. 1 lb. tins jams from G. F. Coward & Co.

Just landed ex s. s. Abbotsford.

A few articles of furniture consisting of tables, chairs, screens, glassware, crockeryware, lamps, table ornaments, &c.

A consignment of round oblong and square marble slabs.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Procelain Wares, Carriages, Horses, Wearing Apparel; Plants, &c., at No. 175; Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction; at No. 175, Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, Carriage Horses, Plant, &c, of the late John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, the same comprising plain and cut glassware, sets of white and fancy painted bordered Dinner and white and gold Breakfast Services, best electroplated spoons and forks, set of 4 dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, cruet stands, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, viz., round dining drawing-room, pier, card, writing, washing, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, sideboard, teapoys, dumb waiters, whatnot, picture and photographs, flower vases, double camp cots, clothes press, chest of drawers, portmanteaux, camphorwood chest, dressing glasses, carpets, articles of wearing apparel, table and bed linen, about 200 earthen and China garden pots with choice plants and ferns, hanging baskets with ferns, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, and utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. Precisely.

A comfortable light roomy English-built Brougham in excellent order, with a pair of fast-going Grey Arab Horses and Harness.

Also, at the same place, also by order of the Administrator General a few articles of furniture and wearing apparel belonging to the Estate of the late James Taylor, Esq.

The above will be on view, on and after Sunday next, the 21st instant.

The Library belonging to both the above Estates will be sold hereafter, of which due notice will be given in the local papers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tar Bunder.

About 40 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares, ex ship Glasgow, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

And a quantity of Mill Sawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirement of small as well as large purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness. Can be seen at a day's notice.

To close account a few barrels Belfast hams in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb., will be sold retail.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1874.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 36s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 20th JUNE.

LAST NIGHT.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY.

GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

MONDAY EVENING, 22nd JUNE.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, POONA,
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	BACK SEAT	„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 20th JUNE 1874.

BENEFIT
Mr. N. E. WACHA.

An entirely New Play, written specially for the Club, by Mr. E. J. Khory, and entitled,

DOHODCHEL.

Reserved Seats.........Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

Doors open at 7-30; Performance commencing at 9 P.M., sharp.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from the 26th instant, for six months, the HOUSE No. 73, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by F. Mathew, Esquire.—To be SOLD at the above, on the 26th instant, a pair of GREY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS and MAIL PHAETON. Apply to

Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA (In Liquidation)—At a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ROYAL BANK of INDIA, held at the Bank's Registered Office, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June 1874, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried, viz.:—

1.—That the Final Accounts and Report of the Liquidators be adopted and passed, that the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of be approved, and the Company dissolved as from this date.

2.—That the proposal of the Liquidators, to hand over the Bank's Books and Records to the Chairman, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee, to be kept by him in safe custody for the term of five years, and to pay to him the sum of Rupees Nine Hundred for Godown Rent, be approved.

3.—That the Liquidators propose to invest the Balance of Unclaimed Distributions of Assets in 4 per cent. Government Paper, and to leave such Paper with Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee on the understanding that he is to go on paying out of its proceeds such sums as will be claimed, and at the end of five years to hand over the balance of unclaimed money with all interest that will become due on Government Paper to the "District Benevolent Society" as a charitable contribution of the Unclaimed Distributions of the Assets of the Royal Bank of India, be approved.

4.—That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE,
Chairman.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th June 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 8th day of June 1874:—

1st.—That the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the 1st day of July 1874.

2nd.—That a Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and to be called the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs.18,75,000, divided in 1,500 Shares of Rs. 1,250 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (exclusive nevertheless of all profits made or to be made by the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on and previous to the 30th day of June 1874), and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid 1,200 Shares, fully paid up, in the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such Shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every Share in the latter Company shall receive two Shares fully paid up in the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every Share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for, the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as the same shall exist on the 30th day of June next.

3rd.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators do have all the powers given by Sec. 174 of the said Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

4th.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, June 18, 1874.

METALLIC STATIONERY-HOLDERS.

Strongly recommended for Up-country use, being unaffected by the extremes of climate.

No. 1—Taking Foolscap and other sizes of Paper and Envelopes	Rs. 6 8
No. 2—More strongly made, with spaces for two Ink Bottles and Pen Tray	12 8
No. 3—The same as the above, extra strong, with Cover to lock	22 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

"BARONIAL" NOTE PAPERS,
BY DOBBS, KID, & CO.

A handsome substantial Paper for Local Use.

Paper 5 quire packet.		Sizes.	Envelopes. Square per 100
Rs. 1-8	"Queen"	5¼ by 3½ in.	Rs. 1-6
„ 1-12	"Albert"	6¼ by 3⅞ in.	„ 1-8
„ 2-4	"S. Octavo"	7 by 4½ in.	„ 1-12
„ 2-12	"L. Octavo"	8 by 5 in.	„ 2-4
	Mourning.		
„ 2-4	"Albert" any border		„ 2
„ 2-8	"S. Octavo"		„ 2 4

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE.

WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

An elegant, substantial Paper, with a pleasant surface, for the Half Anna Postage.

Mourning...Rs. 3 8 { 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes } Plain .... Rs. 2-1

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
By Dobbs, Kid, & Co., and De la Rue.

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MAPS OF INDIA.

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J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB will begin PLAYING for the SEASON in the First Week in July. GENTLEMEN wishing to JOIN the CLUB are requested to send their NAMES to the Undersigned.

W. M. TENNENT,
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Elphinstone Circle, 15th June 1874.

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Calicut, 22nd May 1874.

NOTICE.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India, dated 4th February 1873, notice is hereby given, that Remount Agents or Committees at the several stations noted in the margin are prepared to purchase about 1,000 Horses suitable for Army purposes, during the current year and up to the 1st April 1875.

Calcutta.	Bareilly.
Allahabad.	Umballa.
Cawnpore.	Lahore.
Lucknow.	Mooltan.
Agra	Sealkote.
Morar.	Rawul Pindee.
Meerut.	Peshawur.

In 1875-76, 650 Horses, more or less, will be bought.

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No exhibition of horses will be held in Calcutta in the ensuing cold season, but prizes for the best horses and mares for Stud and Army purposes will be awarded at several up-country stations, the details of which will be published shortly.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1874.

JOHN MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

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Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE,

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

WINE MERCHANTS.

GERMAN WINES.

Hocks.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.	„ 40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	„ 40 0	.. ..
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	„ 36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM „	„ 30 0	16 0
MARCOBRUNN „	„ 27 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN „	„ 25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM „	„ 24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) „	„ 22 8	.. ..
LAUBENHEIM „	„ 17 0	9 8

Moselles.

	Quarts.	Pints.
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 30 0	.. ..
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	„ 32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	„ 38 0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	„ 32 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	„ 27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	„ 24 0	13 0
WINNINGEN „	„ 20 0	10 8

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz. qts.
Victoria Berg	„ 30	„ „
Laubenheimer	„ 15	„ „
Steinwein	„ 20	„ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„ „
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	„ 14	„ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.		
Do. Bottled here	„ 6	
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	„ 18	

VOLKART BROTHER[illegible]
Rampart Row, [illegible]

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and	Rs. 25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„ 20 „
Do. Vino de Pasto	„ 29 „
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	„ 24 „
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„ 24 „
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„ 26 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils......Pts.	„ 23 „
Do. ......Qts.	„ 45 „
Do. Magnums.	„ 88 „
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts.	„ 30 „
J. Sandbach and Son's	„ 20 „
Do. do. ......Pts.	„ 11 „
BRANDY—Rayual & Co.'s Superior	„ 24 „
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine	
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	„ 16 „
Chateau Delorme Margaux	„ 16 „
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	„ 14 „
Do. Margaux	„ 17

Also, Messrs. FLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto	„ 15 „
CLARET, Yellow Seal	„ 12 „
Ditto Red Seal	„ 30 „
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	„ 40 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH JUNE, 1874.

REUTER'S telegram of yesterday afternoon showed a rather better feeling, the sales for the day having reached 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were Surats, but spot prices had not improved, the only alteration being a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Oomrawuttee. Arrivals apparently had advanced, Good Fair Dhollera, May-June shipment, being quoted at 6½d., an improvement of ⅛d. per lb. The recovery, if any, has, however, been very short-lived, this morning's market opening quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, and it is evident that with present supplies there is little hope of higher prices. The temporary activity was due probably to the reduction of the Bank rate, but with the pressure to sell now shown in Liverpool and continued depression in Manchester there is nothing to support an upward movement.

The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount to 2½ per cent. creates no surprise, the advices during the past week having rendered the alteration more than probable. The position of the Bank is now extremely strong, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 48¾ per cent., sufficient in the present dull state of trade to warrant even a lower minimum, but it would probably require a still more exceptional state of affairs to induce a further reduction.

Copper shows a further advance, Tile being quoted £2 and Braziers £1 per ton higher. Coffee is strong at previous prices; Seeds unaltered.

Consols this morning are still at 92 5/8; French Rentes have advanced to 95; Bar Silver continues at 58⅜d.

Owing to the departure of the English mail to-day, business, if possible, has shown even greater depression than previously. In STERLING EXCHANGE the transactions have been most insignificant in amount, and although rates are nominally unaltered, the tendency has been rather easier. We still quote 6 months' sight Bills as follows:—Banks 1s. 10 11/16d. to ⅝; Credits 1s 10 7/8d.; Documents 1s. 10 15/16d. per rupee.

MONEY continues extremely easy, although the Bank of Bombay's rates are still unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, a shade firmer, there being no sellers at yesterday's quotations, but no actual advance can be quoted.

SHARES show no change worthy of notice, and we have merely to repeat yesterday's quotations:—

Agra Bank	85
New Bank of Bombay	792½
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	486¼
National Bank of India	125
Colaba Land Company	1,425
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	132
Mazagon Land Company	990
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,610
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,975
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co.	1,830
Great Eastern	1,320
Manockjee Petit's	1,415
Oriental	4,300
Royal	2,840
Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

In COTTON we have not heard of any transactions on European account, and the market may be called steady at yesterday's prices. The receipts for the week are 13,568 bales against 25,000 last week, and a considerable falling off will doubtless be apparent in the next seven days.

FREIGHTS by sailing vessels are firm at £2-12-6 to £2-17-6 according to position. Steamers are dull at £2-13-9 to £2-15 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is nothing doing and no change to notice.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th June 1874.

Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	84,410	1	0
Merchandize	2,53,956	8	0
Electric Telegraph	720	0	0
Earth Trains	637	8	0
Total Rs.	3,39,724	1	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles ......Total Rs.	2,32,046	7	3
Increase Rs.	1,07,677	9	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GALATEA, 139 tons, Captain C. R. Teasdale, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 5,571 bales cotton, 450 cwts. linseed, and 150 cwts. horns.

THE SHIP JEAN INGELOW, 1,675 tons, Captain J. C. Shellabar, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,161 bales cotton, 112 bales wool, 555 cwts. galls, 1000 cwts linseed, and 192¼ cwts hemp.

THE STEAMER GOOD HOPE arrived in Madras roads on Monday last with the following passengers from London;—Mr. John Wright and Mr. Stephen. The vessel left Gravesend on the 5th of May, arrived at Colombo at daylight on the 6th instant, and left that port on the 12th for Madras.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (June 6th), with a cargo of 3 cases Sindwork, 19 dubbers ghee, 47 packages skin, 1 case instrument, 23 bags fishmaws, 20 bags nuts, 129 packages root, 83 bales wool, and 1 case merchandise, and the following transhipment cargo for different ports:—29 bales hides, 1,334 bags gingelly seed, 45 bags rapeseed, and 343 bales wool and cotton. She brought the following passengers:—Lieutenant Smith, Captain Spring, and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO'S s. s. TRAVANCORE, 1,185 tons, Captain C. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from China, &c., brought the following cargo:—8 packages specie, 166 packages silk, 128 cases wine, 213 packages tea, 4 cases China root, 53 cases silk piece goods, 249 packages glass bangles, 1 case chinaware, 9 cases false pearls, 1 tub dry fruit, 15 cases brass leaves, 4 cases cassia, 573 packages sugar-candy, 250 boxes preserves, 76 cases umbrellas, 1 case oil painting, 4 cases white copper, 23 cases glass beads, 5 cases picture frames, 2 cases fans, 50 packages copper cash, 3 cases picture glasses, 1 box slippers, 3 packages paper, 1 case drums, 10 boxes vermillion, 1 case garrow wood, 66 bundles matting, 418 slabtes tin, 15 cases mace, 71 boxes benjamin, 53 cases goods, 10 cases nutmegs, 6 pieces E. teeth, 50 bags rice, 24 packages drugs, 5 packages sundries, and many other packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, June 16.
	Teazer	Nacoda	Jeddah, May 18.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Jean Ingelow, Shellabar, to Liverpool.
Ship Galatea, Teasdale, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Sir Charles Napier, to Liverpool.
Ship Marian Moore, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
15	Arabia (s)	Hart	Moulmein, 8th June.
	Queen Victoria	Reid	London, 5th May.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June			
15	Good Hope (s)		London.
16	Cod. Bux		Covelong.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
15	Burmah (s)		Calcutta.
17	Lena		London.
	Latona		Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS, 19TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marina s, 385 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co; 5 packages medicine and 20 casks carbolic powder, Rogers and Co; 17 cases portwine, Jemsetjee Framjee; 15 cases school slates, Byramjee.

FROM LONDON.

British Statesman; 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Bellona s, 280 barrels brimstone, Toolsedass Khimjee.
Mongolia s, 26 cases port, Benneviale and Co; 1,101 casks copper, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 150 cases medoc, 20 cases somard, 9 cases chainberton and 50 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—19TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milford, 54 bales cotton, Jugmundass Munmohundass.
Mahableshwur, 60 bales cotton, Vulubbhoy Gopaldas.
West Stanly (s), 11 bales wool, Nyalchund Nuthoobhoy.
Marina (s), 25 bales wool, Nensey Thakersey; 2 bales wool, Topun Inderjee; 100 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee and Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 400 cwts horns, Husson Noormahomed

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s, 11 bundles E. teeth, Mamedjee Futheybhoy 201, piece E. teeth, Khanbhoy Suckroobhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi s, 50 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 52 bales cotton, Vishrambhoy Ebram and Co; 45 bags rapeseed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi, s, 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.
Persia, s, 46 cases mother o' pearl shells, C. N. Gomes and Co; 200 bags wheat, Hajee Hassan Hajee Mitha; 100 bags wheat, Noormahomed Hamed.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 11 tin castor-oil, 43 rolls coir matting, C. Grandona; 1,334 bags gingelly seed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi, s, 3 cases cambay stone, Jugjeewan Purnanund.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19th JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th June, 1 28 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th June, 4-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 13 minutes.

Via Suez, 19th June, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th June, 10-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th June, 4-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 8 minutes.

Via Suez, 18th June, 7 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 45 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 19th June, 6-5 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 48 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 18th June, 6 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the tranmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th June to 8 P.M. of the 19th June is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	3	59	0	7
" Galle	5	6	0	51
" Kurrachee	7	55	0	21
" Madras	1	7	0	9

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19th June, 5-24 P.M.—Mail steamer Malwa from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 19th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind northwest, thermometer 83, rainfall 1 inch.

CARWAR, 19th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, thermometer 81, barometer 29·85, rainfall 86 cents.

MANGALORE, 19th June, 10-25 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, wet bulb thermometer 80, maximum 83, minimum 76, barometer 29·79, rainfall 98 cents.

TUTICORIN, 19th June, 5 A.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly strong, thermometer 93, barometer 29·79, rainfall 58 cents.

VINGORLA, 19th June, 5-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest high, thermometer 82.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 16.

Blakeney, Major, 22nd Regiment, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

JUNE 18.

Barlow, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JUNE 19.

Spring, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Hydrabad (Sind.) Smith, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURE—JUNE 19.

Pollard, Lieutenant, Bengal 45th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.
Bidie, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.
Caulfield, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras 1st Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Stevenson, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Barlow, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to Europe.
Blakeney, Major, 22nd Regiment, on leave, to Baroda.
Clive, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Allahabad.
Spring, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 16.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr G Banbury Second Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for six weeks from the 3rd proximo.

Mr F E Gibson, Actg Head Asst Coll Kistna Dist priv leave for fifty-one days from or after 16th instant.

Col R M Macdonald Insp Genlof Registration, Madras, priv leave for the month from the 3rd proximo.

Mr G A Ballard Resident in Travancore and Cochin, priv leave for three months from the 5th proximo.

Lieut C B Wilkieson, R E, Asst Engr, second grade, priv leave for one month and eleven days, after the 10th July 1874.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W A Willock to act as Head Asst to the Coll and Mag Kishna, during the absence on priv leave of Mr F E Gibson, or until further orders.

A Sudarsana Rau, Depy Coll on Genl Duty in the Godavery Dist to act as a Special Depy Collr in the Nellore Dist for settlement of Compensation due on lands taken for special purpose.

Mr G J S Ross, Depy Conservator of Forests 4th Class, to take charge of the Niligiri Plantations and Sholas as a temporary measure.

Mr R W Morgan, Depy Conservator of Forests 4th Class, to take charge of the Mettapolliem, &c, Forest Range during the employment of Mr Ross on other duty or until further orders.

Surg-Maj John Wilson Civil Surg and Supt of Jail, Kurnool, to act as Civil Surg of Trichinopoly until further orders.

Surg-Maj M C Furnell, FRCS, to act as Supt of the Govt C Museum, Madras, during the absence of Surg-Maj G Bidie MD and F L S on leave or until further orders without prejudice to his appointment as Ophthalmic Surg to the Genl Hospl and Professor of Opthalmic Surgery and Physiology in the Med College.

Surg John Francis Fitzpatrick, MD, Zillah Surg and Supt of Jail, Mauslipatam, to be Civil Surg and Supt of Jail at Kurnool.

Maj A F F Bloomfield, Actg Comdt of the Nair Brig, to officiate as Resident in Travancore and Cochin during the absence of Mr Bellard on leave.

The Rev J Johnston Brydges Sayers, LLD, to be Garrison Chaplain of Fort St George.

The Rev John Bowden Trend, MA, Acting Chaplain of Vellore, to be Chaplain of Vellore.

The Rev David George Clarke, BA, Actg Chaplain of Mysore, to be Chaplain of Mysore.

Capt R F Taylor, Asst-Engr of the first grade, to be Ex Eng of the fourth grade, vice Capt H R Mead proceeded on fur to Europe

Lieut and Asst Comy W G Bevan, Asst Engr of the first grade, to be Ex Engr of the fourth grade, vice Capt A R Edgcome deceased.

Mr W H Comyn, Act Dist and Session Judge of Tinnevelly assumed charge on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

Maj T E Tennant Inspr-Genl of Jails assumed charge of the office from Lieut Col Wilson on the afternoon of the 8th instant

The under mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut Colonel H J Bett of the S C, Wing Officer 17th Reg N I, on furlough on private for one year and twenty days.

Under instructions from H R H the Field Marshal C S Surg Gen S Currie M D C B, is directed to proceed to Calcutta reporting himself on arrival to the Secy to the Govt of India Military Dep:—

Vet Surg J M Cullimore is permitted to retire from the service from the 31st August 1874 on a pension of £200 per annum.

The services of Surg H D Cook M B, attached to the 24th Regt N I are placed at the disposal of the Public Dept.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval.

Madras Staff Corps—Capt Francis Henry Thompson to be Maj by Brev from the 8th June 1874.

To be Lieut Cols having completed twenty-six years' service.

Majors—Howard, Codrington, Dowker, George deela Pour, Beresford Eustace Hill and William Osborn from the 10th June 1874.

To be Majors having completed twenty years service.

Captains Stephen William Barrow Sherman, Barnard, Hughes Preston, William Leycester, Nathaniel Knyvetts, Emeric Streatfield, Berkeley Frederick Brown, Boons and George Murray—from the 10th June 1874.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Maj W Robertson, SC, Asst Insp Genl of Police, arrived at Bombay on the 3rd June 1874.

HIGH COURT.—20TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

320-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Joaquin Joseph Bocarro v Antonio Francisco Luis—J. Gopall.

66-73—M M Munshi—Saculchund Oomedchund v Thucker Dewjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

416-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Gopicabai, widow v Cursetjee Hormusjee D—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

423-73—Jefferson and Payne—Cooverjee Cowasjee J v Jaisiram Kessowram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

546-73—M B Barbhaya—Gopal Ramjee and another v Toolsydas Dhunjee and others—M H Khan.

555-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Luckmansey Govindjee and others v Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

559-73—P Cowasjee—Bhasker Cassinath v Narayen Cassinath and another—In person.

565-73—M B Barbhaya—Hurdas Nursingdas v Hajee Currimdina S—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

176-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Dyall Jairaz v Khutao Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTION.

LONG CAUSES.

593-72—Prescot and Winter—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia v Dossabhoy Byramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeeloobai, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Guney v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty and Fletcher and Smith.

595-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Abba Suntoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

152-73—Jefferson and Payne—Harroon Latiff v Bhawa Nensee and others—M. B. Barbhaya.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Carrimkhan bin Suddookhan v Bhawa Nensey and others—M B Barbhaya.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

57 73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narrondas Chellaram v Toolsidas Sayakram—Prescot and Winter (part heard).

498-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Soonderdas Mooljee and another v Bai Jasoda and another.

502-73—Chalk and Turner—Bapoojee Narayen v Atmaram Sadanund and others—In person.

508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Junardhunjee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

515-73—M H Khan—Caitano Luiz C Olivera v John Barrett and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

526-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sewjee Ruttonsey and another v Dhurumsey Jetha and others—Jefferson and Payne.

537-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soojawoodin Tyabjee and others v Dhunjebhoy Aspaniarjee—M H Khan.

543-73—M H Khan—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoossein and others—J C Cama.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 26	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	July 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	June 27	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 29	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	July 3	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 3	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

STULPNAGEL—June 11th, at Lahore, the wife of Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—June 16th, at Delhi, the wife of Surgeon-Major Adam Taylor, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PETRIE-HAY—CARRUTH—June 12th, at the Scotch Kirk Madras, by the Rev. A. Walker, William Frederick Petrie-Hay, Coorg, to Catherine Mary Motherwell, second daughter of the late William Blessington Carruth, Banff, Scotland.

DEATH.

WHITE—June 12th, at Wuraro, Central Provinces, of acute peritonitis, Percy Herbert Nith, the dearly beloved infant of John Nith and Susan White, aged 1 month and 19 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

THE notice of motion which Mr. Fawcett has given in the House of Commons, to defer the second reading of the Indian Council Bill till the correspondence between Lord Northbrook and the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the Bill has been produced, seems to be inconsistent with a remark made by Lord Lawrence in the House of Lords on Monday, "that "the Bill ought to be postponed until Govern- "ment had obtained the opinion of the Viceroy." Mr. Fawcett, apparently, assumes that the Viceroy has already pronounced an opinion, while Lord Lawrence makes it a matter of complaint that the head of the Government of India has not even been consulted by the Secretary of State. It may be presumed, however, that the object of Mr. Fawcett's motion is to ascertain what correspondence has been going on, and to reassert with emphasis the principle laid down by Lord Lawrence, that it is inexpedient for a Secretary of State to propose radical changes in the constitution of the Government of India without having previously subjected his plans to the criticism of the man whom public opinion holds responsible for the just and economical administration of affairs in this country. Lord Salisbury says that the object of his Bill is "to check the unsatisfactory ex- "penditure at present existing on Public Works "in India." Well, if one point has been made clearer than any other by the inquiries of the Finance Committee, it is that the Government of India has been comparatively free from blame for the waste of public money on all sorts of speculative schemes relating to India. It has been proved that the subordinate Governments, and notably that of Bombay, have squandered money in the most unprincipled way, and also that there has been a great deal of jobbery and extravagance in the management by the Secretary of State and his colleagues of the financial relations between England and India; but the tendency of all the evidence given before the Committee was to exalt the character of the Government of India in public estimation by showing that, whatever mistakes of policy it may have from time to time committed, it has as a rule kept itself free from any disposition to throw away money recklessly. And certainly, since Lord Northbrook succeeded Lord Mayo, the public faith in the thoroughly upright and conscientious character of the Viceroy, as well as in the soundness of his judgment, has become so firmly fixed that nothing is likely to shake it. We speak, of course, of public sentiment in this country, which heartily approves the Viceroy's judicious conduct in the early stages of the famine, and does not accuse Lord Northbrook personally of the prodigal expenditure forced upon him by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the present Secretary of State. We doubt if the people of India have ever before given their confidence ungrudgingly to a Governor-General; but Lord Northbrook has certainly achieved such a reputation for impartiality and single-mindedness that, if he were to say he required the aid of another Member of Council, the necessity of the change would be generally acquiesced in. But no similar trust is reposed in the judgment of the Secretary of State. Lord Salisbury personally is respected for his honesty; but he is known to be impatient and headstrong, and it is felt that he has no experience to justify him in adding to the charges on Indian revenues by creating a new Department for the purpose, as he alleges, of checking extravagant expenditure by Departments already existing. The only reason that could have justified the Secretary of State's Bill would have been the manifest and disgraceful failure of the Government of India, as now constituted, to deal with the famine; but that Government has kept the famine well under control, and Lord Salisbury, though he came into office burning with enthusiasm to distinguish himself by snubbing the Viceroy, has been forced by circumstances to praise him altogether. What excuse, then, can there be for the introduction of the Indian Council Bill? Still more, what excuse can there be for the gross discourtesy of the Secretary of State in recommending such a Bill for adoption on the ground that it had been "*approved of by Lord Mayo*," without having asked if it was approved of by Lord Northbrook? If the object of the Bill be, as some persons suppose, to appoint a Public Works Minister who shall be independent of the Viceroy, it is difficult to conceive in what way the Secretary of State could have offered a more deliberate insult to a Governor General whose only fault seems to be that he was appointed by Lord Salisbury's predecessor. We have a great respect for Lord Mayo's memory; but it appears to us scandalous that the opinion of a dead Tory Viceroy should be relied upon by a Tory Secretary of State as far outweighing in value any possible opinion that might be expressed by a living Whig Viceroy of proved capacity in administration.

The terms of Mr. Fawcett's motion are so reasonable that we cannot entertain a doubt of its acceptance by a majority of the House of Commons. Indeed, it would seem to be self-evident that no Constitutional changes affecting India ought to be passed by the British Parliament before not merely the Governor-General but public opinion in this country has been consulted regarding them. It may suit the convenience of certain officially inspired writers on the English press to pretend that the only authorized interpreters of Indian opinion are a few old gentlemen at the India Office, and that Indian newspapers represent nothing but the opinions of individual journalists. But the press in India has become a force that must be reckoned with; and on most questions it reflects fairly and intelligently the real sentiments of the people of this country. It has, for instance, been clearly in the right from the beginning about the famine, while some of the foremost among the home papers have distinguished themselves by a depth of ignorance as to the nature and extent of the calamity which has made their counsel seem mere foolishness. Lord Salisbury has, however, determined to be guided in no way by considerations of what people in India might think about his Bill; it was enough for him that he believed it to be necessary. It is not, perhaps, surprising that a politician of his imperious disposition should have made up his mind to act in this way; but some surprise will be felt that his colleagues should have sanctioned his reckless and ungenerous treatment of a Viceroy who has deserved well of India. But it is exceedingly probable that Lord Salisbury has acted on his own responsibility, and that he has not held his colleagues or his chief of much more account than Lord Northbrook. There have been several indications, even during the short period of three months for which the Tories have held office, that Mr. Disraeli's Ministry differs from Mr. Gladstone's in being a Government of Departments. Mr. Gladstone imposed his strong will on all his subordinates, and compelled them to work together in carrying out a well-defined policy. But, when a Minister is unembarrassed with a policy, it is obviously impossible for him to maintain proper discipline in his Government. Each head of a Department sketches out a policy of his own; and thus, before the Disraeli Ministry had been six weeks in office, the House of Commons and the country were edified by hearing a Chancellor of the Exchequer controvert the views of a First Lord of the Admiralty on the vitally important question of the present state of the British Navy. Again, as regards Foreign Affairs, it is now quite clear that Lord Derby says and does what he likes without caring for the opinions of the rest of the Cabinet. Great expectations were raised at the time of the general election that the principal result of the substitution of Mr. Disraeli for Mr. Gladstone would be a change in the foreign policy of England. But Mr. Disraeli's Foreign Minister, whom we have always regarded as the greatest political impostor of the age, and who has won a reputation for sagacity in England by never hazarding an original idea or advocating any measure which was not congenial to the average stupidity of the English middle class, has not yet been able to make up his mind that the country will hold him harmless if he dares to maintain the old doctrine that England is one of the great nations of the world; so he talks that meaningless language of Lord Granville which brought upon English diplomacy the contempt of all the masculine politicians of Europe. At the India Office Lord Salisbury is evidently as supreme as Lord Derby is at the Foreign Office, and he has already succeeded in leading his colleagues where they will be well peppered. Indeed, the only way of escape for the Government seems to be for the Prime Minister to accede to Mr. Fawcett's motion and agree to postpone the Indian Council Bill till the official correspondence has been laid on the table of the House. Even the pliant majority returned at the general election to support the Government will hesitate to pass without inquiry a Bill which proposes to prevent famines in India by creating a new and costly department, and to enforce economy by appointing an engineer, of all men, to "check unsatisfactory expen- "diture."

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE Marine Insurance Offices in Melbourne, London, and Liverpool are having a lively time of it with new iron ships. These ships are all on the first voyage, with perhaps two exceptions. Here is a list of vessels, all more or less damaged:—

"Loch Maree," over 1,500 tons register, new ship, in first voyage; totally dismasted, repaired at Gibraltar, and arrived at Melbourne.

"Cambridgeshire," new ship, first voyage, 1,700 tons; arrived in Melbourne with loss of iron fore and main masts and mizen top masts and bowsprit.

"Lochard," new ship, first voyage, over 1,500 tons register; totally dismasted and repaired at Queenstown; has again been met with, and not a stick standing.

"John Kerr," new ship, 1,600 to 1,700 tons; had been passed under jury masts.

"Chrysomere," new ship, first voyage, over 1,600 tons; carried away fore top mast, &c.

"British Admiral," 1286 tons; lost mast and spars.

"Roderick Dhu;" disabled, and had decks swept, and put back to Falmouth.

All the above ships were bound to Melbourne. The probable causes are shoddy iron and overloading.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From a late Notification issued by the Government of India, I am glad to see that Hospital Assistants and other Government servants who have been removed from the Bengal and Madras Presidencies to do duty in the famine-stricken districts, should be allowed free passage and 25 per cent of their salaries as compensation every month. This undoubtedly reflects great credit on the executive authorities of those Governments, as the persons called upon to assist in relieving the people from this dire calamity are undergoing great difficulties. It strikes me as very strange that the same provision has not been made up to this time for Hospital Assistants and other Government servants sent from this Presidency. This I attribute more to the oversight of the executive officers here than to their negligence. I trust that this will draw the attention of the proper authorities to this INJUSTICE.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

NO STATION AT PARELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask the officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway why they have ingeniously contrived to build their Parel station so that there is not the smallest shelter from the weather for passengers to Bombay, and wherefore just at the break of the monsoon they have turned the little waiting-rooms into godowns and locked them up? To delicate women it is a serious matter to be exposed to the full inclemency of the weather of these days. Surely, when they have so whitened the outside of the cup and platter at Church Gate station, they might have spared a little for the necessities of other stations. Rs. 50 would provide ample shelter. Yet at Church Gate Street the discomfort of ladies is arranged for with still more curious ingenuity. They are obliged to walk along a perfectly unprotected platform; to cross the line on the roughest of broken stones and to walk back along another equally unprotected platform where they can admire the carving and gilding and lavish expenditure on ornament as much as their moist garments will allow them.

To add to this, a train from Bandora arrives a little before the Colaba one and often cuts off the passage altogether. In the meanwhile the Colaba train arrives and pulls up short of the platform, so that you have to struggle along the stones round the carriages and back between the railing and the train. This perfectly needless discomfort, annoying to men, is hurtful and dangerous to a WOMAN.

19th June.

A RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

INTELLIGENCE of a serious catastrophe on the North West Line, Madras Railway, reached us late yesterday evening. A Permanent-Way Inspection Train, carrying the Deputy Chief Engineer, the Resident Engineer of the District, the Permanent Way Inspector, and other officials was crossing a bridge which spans the small river Paugunny, between Camalapoor and Yerragoontla stations, yesterday morning early, when the bridge collapsed, and the train toppled over into the bed of the river. The Permanent Way Inspector, Mr. Satoor, was killed on the spot, and the Engine Driver and Fireman received serious injuries. The latter died a few hours after the accident. The lascars, and others, escaped, we are led to believe, with a few bruises. After having adopted precautions to prevent by signals other trains from running into the *debris*, the Deputy Chief Engineer and the driver proceeded to the nearest station, from whence the former telegraphed to the authorities in Madras. A special train, carrying the Agent and Manager; and other principal officials, with medical assistance, proceeded at 11 A.M. yesterday to the scene of the disaster. Mr. Lamb, the Engine Driver of the Inspection Train, returned to Madras this morning by the mail-train, and was taken immediately to the General Hospital. We are informed that Mr. Robinson, the Deputy Chief Engineer, was much injured about the face, and that Mr. Haworth, the Resident Engineer of the Districts, received contusions on the legs. The guard had his arm fractured. The accident would probably have been much more serious, had it not been for the circumstance that the coupling of the brake-van snapped, and the van, instead of being precipitated into the river, remained on the sound part of the bridge. The mail train from Raichore passed safely over this bridge, about an hour before the accident. It is stated that the body of the Permanent Way Inspector was found after the accident completely decapitated. A special train was to leave the scene of the accident at 12 noon to-day with such of the Railway officials as are returning to Madras. They will join the ordinary up-train at Arconum.

In consequence of this accident the mails which should have arrived from Bombay this morning have not yet been received.

BOMBAY.

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In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THEFT.—One Ally Syed reported to the police yesterday, that on the night previous, whilst at the Bhendy Bazaar, his pocket was picked of six currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 210. Enquiries are being instituted.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The well-known Parsee actor, Mr. N. E. Wacha, who by his personations of comic characters has won the admiration and regard of the native play-going public, takes his benefit at the above theatre to-night. Mr. Wacha has a reputation of his own, and although an entirely new play is put forward for his benefit, his friends would no doubt have mustered strong to welcome him in any case.

AMONGST the passengers per Venetia, arrived yesterday at Galle from Bombay for China, is Mr. Traill, who has been for some time past the manager of the Oriental Bank at Bombay. Mr. Traill is on his way down to Australia *via* Singapore, to take up his old appointment as manager of the Oriental Bank at Melbourne. Many of our readers will remember that Mr. Traill was at one time in the Oriental Bank office in Colombo.—*Ceylon Times*, May 23.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Yesterday before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, the driver of a shigram who was the cause of the serious accident which was noticed in our columns the day before yesterday, was charged with the above offence. Upon an application made by Superintendent Smith, his Worship postponed the case for a fortnight, and ordered the release of the horse and shigram from the pound, on the condition that they be produced at the Coroner's inquest, in the event of the death of the victim of the accident, and the payment of the usual fine.

ACCIDENT TO A PILOT SCHOONER.—It was reported yesterday that a serious accident had befallen one of the pilot schooners, and that some lives had been lost. On enquiry, however, we ascertained that there was no ground for the latter assertion. A heavy sea, at an early hour yesterday morning, swept one of the schooner's boats away from the davits, and at the same time carried away a portion of the schooner's rail. One man, the cook we believe, did certainly get into the water, but was on board again almost before he himself was aware that he had touched the briny.

A FALSE REPORT AGAIN.—We find that the Parsees residing at Khetwady, Mohta Mohla, Churneywaddi, and other places were needlessly alarmed yesterday consequent upon a false report propagated by some evil-minded person as to the probability of the Mahomedans creating a disturbance. Several of them, we are told, stayed at home during the early part of the day to guard their families from a prospective danger; and the children attending some of the schools in the native town were called away about noon to their respective homes. In connection with this false report it is mentioned that a crack-brained Parsee stripling went the round of several houses at Khetwady the other day, warning people against a possible disturbance by Mahomedans yesterday and to-day.

AN EDICT AGAINST THE DRAMA.—It is reported that the Moolla or high-priest of the Borahs has conceived a dread prejudice against the drama as exhibited on the native stage in Bombay, and has, in the exercise of his authority as a religious preceptor, issued an edict prohibiting those who own him as such from patronising the native dramatic representations. The Moolla considers that late hours at the theatre will make his co-religionists bad citizens bad husbands, and bad shopkeepers. Perhaps he is right. But if he were not, the Borahs are too docile and too "home-seeking" a race to stand up against the order of their religious guide. They know that the Moolla may not only make or mar their earthly fortunes; but they believe (if common report speak truly) that he holds the keys of paradise. The edict of the Moolla must therefore predominate over all other considerations; and if the managers of the native stage are well-advised, they should, before the commencement of the next season, try by all means to divest the Moolla of his wrath against their trade or rather the followers of it.

THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY.—The Pathan, under whose protection the Mahomedan pervert, Emma Sophia Lennon, is at present living, was placed before Mr. Ryan yesterday at the Fort Police Court to answer to the above charge at the instance of Henry Lennon. The information was read and interpreted to the prisoner, who was asked if he desired to cross-examine the prosecutor. The Pathan, who appeared to be in a state of great excitement, replied that his business was with no one but the magistrate, and that he would decidedly not put any question to Lennon. He was not aware upon what charge he had been arrested, that the woman's adoption of her present faith was perfectly voluntary, and that he had used no persuasion whatever to induce her to come and live with him. The prisoner then broke out into most violent language, and stated that his arrest was a proceeding perfectly arbitrary upon the part of the magistrate, and that the law which he pretented to exercise was no law at all, but simply a system of tyranny and oppression. He was in consequence ordered to be imprisoned in the Common Jail. The case stands adjourned till Friday next. Later in the day a Mahomedan appeared before Mr. Ryan and offered bail for the prisoner, stating that he was an extensive landed proprietor. His Worship directed him to produce the title-deeds of the property, and he would consider the case to-day.

THE CONFESSION OF JETHAJEE VARSAJEE, A PRISONER IN THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.—The following deposition was made before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Fort Police Court on Thursday last. In the months of Mah and Fagun last year, I was in the service of one Purshotum at Baroda. After I left Purshotum's service I used to collect money for one Khooshal Bhadrun. I left Purshotum's service at the end of Fagun last year. I recollect giving evidence in the High Court about two months ago, in the case of Regina vs. Roopaliba. I was taken by the Fouzdar's sepoy's to Ahmedabad, and at Ahmedabad the Fouzdar Gajanun said, that if I did not give evidence on his side I would get 14 years' imprisonment. I was fettered and brought to Bombay, and then taken to the High Court. The evidence given by me in the High Court in that case was false. Gujanun Fouzdar first told me to give evidence; and a karbaree named Meyputra of the opposite party and Gujanun Fouzdar told me what I was to say. For giving evidence Meyputia gave me a written paper which I left at my house at Bhandrun before coming to Bombay. I do not know what the writing was, as I cannot read; but he said that it was to the effect that if I gave the evidence mentioned in it, I was to get the rupees mentioned in it; and that if I did not give that evidence I would get 14 years' imprisonment. I did not go from Bhandrun to Koth with Daji Josee, Petambur Mooljee and Kalee Dass. Kooshal did not tell me to go to Koth from Bhandrun with Petambur Mooljee and Kalee Dass. I did not see Petambur Mooljee at Bhandrun or Veroo in the months of Mah or Fagun. I first saw Petambur Mooljee when I was taken to Baroda. I had never seen him before; this was the time that I gave evidence before Captain Reeves; and he was pointed out to me at the station by Gellathy Fouzdar. Sepoys were there at the time. I would not have known Petambar Mooljee, but that he was pointed out to me by Gellathy Fouzdar. The prisoner was then cross-examined by Mr. Branson, the counsel for the defence, at considerable length; and the matter stands adjourned till next Thursday.

INSUBORDINATION ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP "JEAN INGELOW."—Captain J. R. Shelladen of the American ship Jean Ingelow charged one of his crew, James Gleedy, a West Indian, with using threatening and abusive language towards him yesterday morning. The prosecutor stated that he sent for the defendant yesterday morning and ordered him to go to work. This he refused to do, and the Captain, acting under advise from the American Consul, proceeded to place him in irons. The magistrate here observed that the Consul had no power to authorise him to adopt such severe measures while he was within British jurisdiction, but that if there were occasion for complaint this Court was always ready to assist him. The Captain continued his evidence, and further stated that the defendant offered great resistance, and he was in consequence obliged to draw a revolver to enforce obedience; but upon further consideration thought it advisable to call in the aid of the Water Police and have the defendant arrested. The defendant held the attention of the Court for a number of minutes, while he delivered himself of a pathetic and eloquent speech, detailing the numerous wrongs he had suffered at the hands of the captain and his officers. He stated that he had requested the captain on one occasion to give him Rs. 20 as an instalment of the wages that were owing to him, as the vessel was about to leave the harbour, and he had need of several articles for the voyage, and at present he had "nothing to depend upon but a pair of India-rubber boots;" that the captain refused, and he (defendant) considered himself justified in refusing to do duty. With regard to the particular instance of insubordination he was charged with, defendant stated that he had merely resisted an unjustifiable attempt upon the part of the captain and his officers to place him in irons; he did not deny the charge, but he certainly considered that the attempt of the captain to place him in irons and then to draw a revolver upon him was quite unwarrantable. His Worship remarked:—"The crew of every vessel, whatever the nationality of the vessel or crew coming into British waters, becomes amenable to the jurisdiction of the regularly constituted tribunals for any offence they may commit against law, and (addressing the Superintendent of Police who made the arrest) you will be warranted in boarding any vessel in this harbour in the event of any offence being committed against the law, and apprehending the offenders, or for the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or breach of the peace, whether arising from refusal of duty on the part of the crew or any cause whatever." The defendant was accordingly discharged. Before leaving the Court, however, he explained to the magistrate that he would be placed in considerable danger of his life if he returned to the vessel, and begged that the magistrate would give him his discharge. His Worship remarked that it was not in his power to assist him, but advised him to return on board, and in the event of the captain bringing him again before the Court on a similar charge, he would take into consideration the representation he had just made.

Thomas Treen, chief officer of the Jean Ingelow charged another of the crew, Charles Beech, with a similar offence. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER AT CHUNA-KA-BHUTTY.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mahadew Narayen and four others were charged with the murder, on the 18th ult., of one Vishram Luxuman. The public prosecutor, Mr. Hearn, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Jackson, instructed by Mr. Venyakrao Hurrychund, appeared for prisoner No. 4 named Soorkya. Baya, the wife of the deceased, stated that she had been married to Vishram Luxuman, and that they had always lived together in perfect happiness. She formed the acquaintance of Soorkya, prisoner No. 4, who was a police sepoy stationed at the Grant Road Railway station. This man had prevailed upon her to desert her husband, and live with him in a house at Capud gully. He subsequently removed her to a house in Funuswaddy and thence to Lowarchall. She had not since had the opportunity of seeing her husband until he became a patient at the J. J. Hospital. It was shown in evidence that the witness continued to live with prisoner No. 4 for about a week. He left one morning early, promising to return, but never came back. The witness next saw him in custody at the J. J. Hospital. She had received information of her husband's death, and there was an inquest on his body. Eight other witnesses were also examined. The evidence of a Soortee boy in the employ of Mr. Benn showed that as he was taking his master's dog along the race-course for a walk that morning, he observed a man lying there apparently very much hurt. He immediately reported the circumstance to a police sepoy, and at the same time informed his master of it. The evidence of two police sepoys showed that in consequence of the boy's information, they proceeded to the race-course and found a man lying insensible. He was bleeding profusely from the mouth and appeared to be in a very precarious state. They removed him immediately to the J. J. Hospital. They then arrested prisoners 1, 2 and 4 at the Tardeo Station. Supt. Bailey examined the clothes of No 4 and found them stained with blood. This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Hearn observed that the doctor and chemical analyst were not present; and Mr. Jackson said that he would, for the present, reserve his cross-examination, remarking that the intent to murder with regard to prisoner No. 4, for whom he appeared, was not proved. If his Worship opined that there was a *prima facie* case against his client, and would therefore commit him to the Sessions, he would reserve his cross-examination for that occasion. His Worship observed that he considered he would not be justified in letting him off. The case was then adjourned till Thursday next, the 25th instant.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. MONGOLIA, Capt. A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—
For Southampton.—Mr. Hayne.
For Brindisi.—Mr. Blodwell, Mr. C. E. Benn, and Mr. [illegible] Rogers.
For Suez.—Monsr. Berger de Place and Professor Ruchwaldy.

STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

ON Tuesday last, in the Court of Small Causes, before the Full Court consisting of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Spencer, an important question with respect to the proviso attached to section 21 of the subsisting Limitation Act (9 of 71) was argued. Originally the first Judge had entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 1,000 against the defendant in this suit, which was brought to recover the balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, vakil, High Court, moved on behalf of the defendant that the judgment so entered be reduced to Rs. 275. He stated that the defendant purchased pearls and paid for them, and that according to his statement of accounts, only the sum of Rs. 165 was due to the plaintiff. Defendant had passed receipts for goods, when he took delivery of them, and all the previous items were statute-barred, three years having elapsed before the institution of the action, with the exception of the last item of Rs. 275, which was the value of the pearls purchased on the 7th April 1871, and for which he (the vakil) was ready to submit to a verdict against his client rather than have a re-trial and a second investigation of the whole account. He read section 21 of the Limitation Act, and its proviso, which runs thus:—"Provided that in the case of a part payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the handwriting of the person making the same on the instrument or in his order-books, or in the books of the creditor." Mr. Nusserwanjee argued that in the present case there was no contract in writing, and the payment was not evidenced in the manner prescribed, and consequently that the debt, which was statute-barred, could not by any possibility be revived.

On behalf of the plaintiff Mr. Hormusjee, in support of the original judgment, very ingeniously contended that the receipts which the defendant passed were contracts in writing, and that the present claim was a debt which had arisen from a contract in writing.

The Full Court was of opinion that the document, which was called a receipt on the one side and a contract on the other, did not contain any engagement or agreement or promise, and therefore was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the statute. They reduced the original sum awarded to Rs. 275, for which a verdict was directed to be entered for the plaintiff, together with interest on that sum, at 9 per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—Charles Currey, Esq., Chairman; the Hon. Narayen Vasudeoji; Thomas Blaney, Esq.; Surgeon Major Cook, M.D.; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq; Surgeon Major Hewlett; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Mahomed Alli Rogay, Esq.; Rughoonath Narayan Khote, Esq.; Raosaheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick, and Shantaram Narayen, Esq. The Acting Municipal Commissioner was also present.

Read and recorded Government Resolution No. 1635 of 1874, sanctioning the following rules submitted for the conduct of the business of the Council:—

Rules for the conduct of business of the Town Council under Section XXIII. of the Municipal Act, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1636 (General Department), dated 12th June 1874.

The Secretary shall send to each member, on the day previous to a meeting, the list of business, and, unless under urgent circumstances, and with the assent of a majority of the members present, no business not entered on such list shall be transacted.

2. It shall not be necessary for a member to give notice of a motion regarding any business entered on the list.

3. In questions of importance, however, it is desirable that not less than six days' notice be given that they are to be brought before the Council, and that intimation of any special motion or amendment which is to be proposed be sent to the Secretary for circulation.

4. All motions and amendments must be duly seconded.

5. When a motion has been put to the meeting, any member may propose an amendment. No second amendment, except for the adjournment of the debate, shall be proposed until the first has been disposed of. The first amendment, if carried, shall be put as a substantive motion to which other amendments may be proposed. An amendment for the adjournment of the debate shall take precedence of other amendments.

6. Any two members of the Council, either present at a meeting, or, if unable to be present, signifying their wish by letter to the Secretary, may require, stating at the same time their reasons, that a question of which six days' notice has not been given shall be postponed until the next meeting.

7. The following regular Sub-committees shall be appointed:—
Finance Sub-committee.
Works Sub-committee.
Other Sub-committees will be appointed as may from time to time be necessary.

8. The Chairman of the Council shall be Chairman of the Finance and Works Sub-committees. Other Sub-Committees shall elect their own Chairman.

9. The foregoing rules for the conduct of the business of the Council shall also be applicable to Sub-committees, with the exception that, in Sub-committees, motions and amendments need not be seconded.

10. Sub-committees may decide questions delegated to them by the Council under Section XXIII. of the Municipal Act, reporting their proceedings to the Council, or they may draw up a report for the decision of the Council.

11. Any member of a Sub-committee dissenting from the report of a majority of the Sub-committee may require his dissent to be laid before the Council with the report of the Sub-committee.

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Vasudeojee—That the meetings of the Town Council be open to the press on the understanding that when matters are being discussed, the premature publication of which might in the opinion of the Council be prejudicial to the Municipality, reporters be requested to withdraw. That the meetings of Sub-Committees of the Town Council be not open to the press.

The consideration of Surgeon Major Hewlett's proposition for supplying the Health Officer with a Laboratory was proceeded with.

Read memos from the Chief Accountant, dated 12th June, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 13th, and letter from the Health Officer of the 16th idem.

Resolved—That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to provide the articles estimated for by the Health Officer at a cost not exceeding the amount entered in the Budget, Rs. 3,000.

Read correspondence between the Police Commissioner and the Acting Municipal Commissioner regarding an application from the Police Commissioner for the payment of gratuities to B. Sitaram, turncock, for attendance at two fires.

Resolved—That payment be sanctioned of Rs. 15 for Mr. B. Sittaram's attendance at the fire on the 15th April last only.

Read Government Resolution No. 1010 (General Department) dated 9th June 1874, as under:—

"RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has no disposition to dispute the soundness of the arguments by which the Municipal Commissioner [illegible] claim on the part of the Municipality of Bombay [illegible] contribution by Government [illegible] of the police, founded on those arguments [illegible] history of the past [illegible] between the Government and the Municipality and on the example of [illegible] Calcutta and Madras, in which payments [illegible] that now asked for are understood to be made by the respective Governments.

"2. His Excellency in Council would be glad to give effect to this view, if he were really in a position to incur a permanent liability of such magnitude. It must, however, be within the knowledge of the Corporation that [illegible] the Government of India, by [illegible] ber 1870, established the [illegible] Imperial and Provincial Revenue and the adjustment which is known as the 'Decentralization Scheme.' They [illegible] gret that the scheme could not be carried out without charging upon Provincial resources some portion of the then existing Imperial expenditure; in other words, without calling on the Provincial Governments to pay charges exceeding the sum allotted to meet them. The Government of Bombay of the day therefore determined, after much deliberation, to impose on the non-agricultural rural population what was termed the non-agricultural cess; to require of the inhabitants of the smaller towns a contribution towards the cost of their Police and to withdraw from the City of Bombay that contribution towards the cost of its Police which had been previously paid. No long time elapsed, however, before this Government became aware that the non-agricultural cess was the cause of so much hardship, and gave rise to such discontent as to require the suspension of its collection with a view to its ultimate abandonment. This step was followed by the withdrawal of the demand for contributions from the smaller towns, and would, if it had been practicable, have been likewise followed by the revival of the contribution on the part of Government for the Police of Bombay. But the truth is, that with an allotment from the Imperial Revenues so limited as that which they now receive, and subject as they are to extreme pressure by other demands from every quarter, they are unable to undertake the responsibility of pledging themselves to the payment of the contribution asked for by the Municipality. They have endeavoured to the best of their ability to explain to the Government of India the difficulties under which they labour, and to suggest means by which they could be relieved. They are most reluctant again to have recourse to Provincial taxation; but unless they can obtain relief in some other shape, they will be compelled to do so before they can meet the demand of the Municipality.

"3. The subject will continue to engage the attention of His Excellency in Council; but for the present, while unable to obtain an addition to the Provincial allotment, and while unprepared to have recourse to Provincial taxation, he is compelled to decline complying with the request of the Municipality."

Resolved—That the consideration of this Resolution be deferred.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to an agreement leasing the right to cultivate a portion of the Municipal ground at Coorla from 1st May to 30th November for Rs. 2,000.

INFANT LIFE.—A marked [illegible] in the statistics relating to Mortality amongst [illegible] would take place if Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing [illegible] were used universally. It is perfectly free from any [illegible] and is used externally only. None genuine without [illegible] Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp [illegible] Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.
Agents,—TREACHER & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]EST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]E ABOLITION OF PURCHASE COMMISSION.

LONDON, 19TH JUNE.

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the grievances of officers arising from the abolition of purchase have published to-day their report; this, which is a very lengthy document, recommends the removal of prohibition against exchanges, and also recommends that officers on leaving their regiment to retire on full pay should be allowed the bonuses paid under the old system. The Commissioners recognize the justice of the grievance that officers of Infantry are debarred from selling commissions obtained without purchase, and recommend a scale of compensation to them, but at the same time consider that officers of the Guards and Cavalry with the exception of those who have risen from the ranks have no claim whatever. The Commissioners also recommend that Infantry Captains who have been promoted should be allowed to sell for regulation value the commissions they obtain without purchase after five years' service in that rank with over-regulation of their former commissions. The Commissioners also propose a graduated scale of compensation for officers below the rank of Captain. Officers who have been placed compulsorily upon half-pay, or who have been promoted to half-pay for distinguished services, are to be allowed their over-regulation value of their former rank if brought back to full pay.

OBITUARY—Bishop Harding.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been devoid of animation.

Exchange on India	1s. 10½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97½.
4½ do. do.	98½.
5½ do. do	102½.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅝.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94⅞.
Bar Silver	58⅞.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,000,000.	Inc. £1,125,000.
Bills discounted	£17,812,500.	Dec. £187,500.
Bullion	£23,625,000.	Inc. £1,000,000.

The sum of £59,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Simla, Hindostan, Yeddo and Parsee.

Arrivals—Colombo and Cerdic.

The Bank of England has this day reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

THE P. & O. str. Delta, we read, has been sold to the Japanese Government for dollars 100,000.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been opened at Kishenganj, forty miles north of Purnea, on the Darjeeling road.

THE local paper believes there is every probability of the Viceroy paying a visit to Darjeeling in September.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR F. HAINES, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, is shortly expected in Burmah on a tour of inspection.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, a Straits paper tells us, have commenced a "New Service" between Java and Australia.

THE ruler of Jellallabad, Shahmurd Khan arrived in Peshawur on the 9th instant, to take over charge of the arms and subsidy for the Ameer of Cabul.

THE Penang paper says that the appearance of the nutmeg disease in Province Wellesley is causing a good deal of alarm among estate owners there.

H.M.S. CADMUS arrived at Shanghai on the morning of the 16th May from Foochow, with Sir Charles Shadwell, C.B., Admiral of the Station, on board. This arrival is considered as peculiarly opportune under present circumstances.

CAPTAIN DICEY'S twin channel ship was to have been launched from the yard of the Thames Ironworks and Ship-building Company at Blackwall on the 2nd instant. The Countess of Granville was to have performed the christening ceremony.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that the idea at the India Office was that the general order, making known the terms of the Army Retirement, would not be published in the two countries before the end of November, if so early. It was rumoured says the same authority, that some pressure would be put on unemployed officers.

THE Russians, it is rumoured, have despatched an ambassador through the Meer of Mymunna to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan at Herat, who sent him back after giving him valuable khilluts. The Lahore paper remarks:—"This, we fear, is one of those periodical reports that from time to time are circulated in the Cabul Bazaars, and which native correspondents delight to chronicle."

THE Government of Queensland have given instructions to commence the lighting and beaconing of Torres Straits immediately. When these works are completed, the Straits route will be among the safest and pleasantest in the East. The new mail line has been extended to China, and there is every prospect that well-managed Chinese immigration will rapidly develope the more tropical districts of Australia.

A PORTION of the Famine Fleet has just arrived in Calcutta per s.s. Historian, consisting of four steam barges, out of the number ordered for by the Secretary of State for Relief Works in Bengal. They are now being landed, and will shortly be fitted up, and sent to the famine districts. It is also stated that some three or four of the Government steam paddle boats, which have already been properly manned, have been reserved for relief works.

To ensure a fair distribution of food-grains [illegible] the people, in the distressed districts, orders, a Calcutta paper informs us, have been issued to the Mint Master to coin about 12 lakhs of brass famine tokens. Each "brass token" will entitle the holder to one rupee's worth of food-grains. The "token" is to be a little larger than the size of a copper pice, with the centre piece cut out, so that it is to resemble a brass ring, with the words "Famine Token" inscribed round it.

THE question of the neutrality of foreign vessels chartered to carry troops or stores for the Formosa Expedition, in case of the embroilment of China and Japan, has been mooted, and we read that it was in consequence of a telegram from the U. S. Minister at Yedo to the U. S. Consul at Nagasaki, that the New York transhipped her Government freight there, instead of clearing for Formosa. The Nagasaki papers contain details of the arrival of sundry troops and ships for the expedition.

THE Lahore paper hears from a Home correspondent that it is expected that the whole of the twelve non-purchase regiments formed from the Indian Army on the amalgamation in 1862 will have landed in England by 1878. The last to return home will be the 109th, which will probably be brought to England during 1877 or 1878—before if possible. The 101st embarks on a term of foreign service this winter, and the 102nd will follow it, perhaps next relief season. Some time may therefore be expected to elapse before another regiment goes out.

THE Delhi Gazette's Cabul news-writer says:—"The rumours which have been prevalent for a long time that the Ameer and Sirdar Yakoob Khan are not on good terms, are without foundation. The fact is, that the Ameer, the Sirdar, and Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, are of one opinion about Herat affairs. Sirdar Yakoob Khan does not do anything without their advice. Certainly his mind was upset when the Ameer appointed Sirdar Abdoolla Jan heir-apparent, but as he is aware that after the Ameer's death no one can oppose his claim, he is easy in mind and consults the Ameer on every subject."

THE Famine Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has good authority for mentioning that there have been not a few cases of deaths from starvation along the Tirhoot Railway line, and he thinks if anything will influence Sir Richard to pass an order for the amelioration of the condition of the poor along the railway, the knowledge of this fact will do so. Sir Richard is particularly careful in noticing cases of mortality, and woe betide the officials in whose circles any cases occur, which may, in any small measure, be attributed to the want of that care and attention which relief officers are supposed to exercise.

FURTHER intelligence from Zanzibar, telegraphed by the Political Agent, reports that Lieutenant Cameron arrived at Ujiji on 22nd February in good health. As it is impracticable to travel on the other side of the Tanganyika at present, he intends to take a cruise to the south end of the lake, and, if time permits, to circumnavigate it, for which purpose he has purchased a large canoe with sails and oars. The Briton and Vulture returned to Zanzibar after several weeks' cruising to nothward. No captures were effected, and the Arabian slave-trade apears to be temporarily at an end. The Briton has left for Trincomalee, having been relieved by the Thetis.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 23rd May informs us that during the week three native vessels—the Hyder Ally, from Akyab to Negapatam; Lucka Belas, Akyab to Cochin; and Sultan Mohidin, Akyab to Paumben—had come in dismasted and crippled more or less, by a cyclone which appears to have raged with great violence between the 3rd and 7th instants in the Bay of Bengal. The crew of the brig Memona, which foundered off the Nicobars, was on board the first-named vessel, and a dismasted schooner is reported to be tossing about some fifty miles from the island. The s.s. China, which came in the day previous, reports having encountered very rough weather on the 19th, 20th, and 21st. A barque, bound from Trincomallee to Penang, arrived on the date above named with loss of boats, and damage to her hull and cargo.

NEWS is still conflicting about the Japanese expedition to Formosa. Yokohama papers all write as though it were stopped, while the Nagasaki papers continue to chronicle the departure of ships. Perhaps a fresh report which comes from Corea may supply a key to the difficulty. It is said the Coreans have murdered the crew of a Japanse junk lately wrecked on their coast. If this is the case, there may be hesitation whether the expedition shall not be diverted northwards.—The *Nagasaki Express* of the 9th May, however, tells us that the four expeditionary vessels, consisting of the corvette Nitsinkan; the gunboat Teibo-kan; and the two chartered Japanese steamers Meiku-maru and Mikuni-maru, which had been detained by rough weather have left for Amoy. The two latter vessels conveyed the stores, &c., and about two thousand soldiers.

THE attention of the Ceylon Government has been drawn to the loathsome ravages of a disease which goes by the name of Parangi, which is stated to be too repulsive to allow of description, disfiguring its victims with a malice peculiar to no other affection known to dermatology. It has succeeded in depopulating the once prosperous plains in the north-west of Ceylon, but none can say whence it came, seeing that it is mentioned, as existent, in books written during the last incarnation of Budha. Whatever may have been its origin, it is now too mournfully certain that it is "capable of being generated to an extent which leaves some villages without the voice of a child, and consumes the whole population of others?" The pre-disposing causes to Parangi are said to be consanguineous marriages, insufficient and unwholesome food, impure water, and habitations not proof against the weather.

WE give elsewhere very full particulars of the riot on the French Concession at Shanghai in which several foreigners and Chinese were badly injured, and eight Chinese killed. The origin of the riot was an objection by the Ningpo Guild to certain roads which the French Municipal Council wished to run alongside their Joss House, and which the Guild declare would pass over land that is full of graves. They had been remonstrating for some time against the Council's action, but so far ineffectually, although the question had not been closed. It is difficult to learn the immediate cause of the outbreak—whether it was the spontaneous act of the Ningpo men, (of whom there are many thousands in Shanghai,) or whether it was inspired by the Guild in the hope of supporting their remonstrance. The French settlement had been quiet during the week preceding the departure of the mail. Several French men-of war had arrived and numbers of Chinese soldiers were stationed in the outskirts.

HIGH COURT—19TH JUNE.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF A DIAMOND.

DOWLUTRAM KISSONDAS V. KISSONDAS NUNDOO AND MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

WE mentioned in Thursday's paper, under the above heading, the circumstances connected with a suit filed in the Calcutta High Court by the first defendant to recover from plaintiffs Rs. 11,000, the value of a diamond which he alleged he had insured with them for transmission from Calcutta to Jubbulpore. It appeared that the defendant, at the time of insuring the diamond and making it over to the plaintiffs, substituted a tin box containing it for a similar box containing tin pieces and rubbish, and the fraud was not discovered until the box was opened at Jubbulpore. Before the Calcutta suit came on for hearing, the plaintiffs, who have a branch firm at Bombay, discovered that the defendant had consigned the identical diamond, through Messrs. Forbes and Co. of Bombay, for sale in England. They had it brought back at their expense to Bombay, and by an order of Mr. Justice Bayley, it was forwarded to Calcutta as an exhibit in the suit pending against the plaintiffs. The suit was dismissed with costs, but the diamond still remains with the Registrar of the Calcutta High Court.

Yesterday, Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, whose suit against the present defendants was only anciliary to the Calcutta suit, moved to make absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on th 27th April 1874. By that order the first defendant was required to show cause why the appointment of Mr. John Macfarlane as receiver of the diamond in the above suit should not be vacated, and why an order should not be made by this Court for the delivery of the diamond in the possession of the Registrar of the High Court at Calcutta to the plaintiffs in this suit or to their attorney, with power to sell the diamond and to apply the proceeds, after deducting the expenses of the sale, towards payment of the sum of Rs. 2,684, being the amount paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. in pursuance of the order of the 25th November 1872, and why the first defendant should not be ordered, in case of deficiency, to pay the balance to the plaintiffs, and why he should not pay to them the costs of and incidental to this suit.

The first defendant appeared in person to show cause against the rule; but he had nothing to say beyond making a rambling statement, in which he pathetically made allusions to his long-lost diamond. He said the result of the Calcutta suit had driven him into the Insolvent Court at Bombay, but that he would swear no justice was done him in the Calcutta High Court. He wanted to appeal from the decision in *forma pauperis*, but Sir Richard Couch did not allow him the benefit of the services of the Paupers' Attorney. He now asked that the diamond be detained in this Court until the disposal of his petition in insolvency.

Mr. Justice Bayley told defendant he had shown no cause whatever against the rule, and his Lordship therefore made it absolute with costs, directing that a sealed copy of this order be transmitted to the Registrar of the High Court at Calcutta.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

ALREADY we have had dirty weather, and we might hear any hour of an accident in the harbour or at sea. Last year the Dagmar steam tug was kept in the harbour ready to proceed to sea whenever intimation was received of some vessel in distress wanting assistance. Might I ask if a similar arrangement has been made this year? I hear that there has not; that, on the contrary, by some admirable management, the Dagmar after remaining out of dock during all the fair season, has now gone into dock, where she is to have her boilers repaired, to be dismantled, and otherwise to undergo alterations which will lay her up all the monsoon. So that if a vessel were to run ashore at Kennery or Alibaug, as happened last year, we probably could render her no assistance, for we have no tug available. To be sure we have the Dalhousie gun-boat, and I hope that in the event of assistance being wanted she won't be spared; still, I think it would be better if the tug could have been kept to do tug's work. The sailors in the harbour are already complaining about the absence of a tug, and are prepared to prophesy that some disaster ere long will assuredly lie at the door of the Dockyard officials. But it is difficult to believe that even the most incompetent sailor that ever heaven or fate pitched into a responsible appointment to look after a harbour would leave the place totally unprovided with any means of assistance in the event of a threatened catastrophe to a ship. Therefore I am inclined to think that though the Dagmar, the only tug we have, is now docked at the very time when she may be wanted, the Dockyard authorities have made arrangements for supplying her place. Perhaps the Master Builder has a boat worth its weight in silver concealed somewhere, intending to draw it out when the first boom of a signal for assistance breaks through the mist and rain and falls on the ears of the astonished Dockyard gentlemen.

YOU may not have heard that there is a prospect of the share mania being revived in Bombay, but perhaps you will believe it when I tell you that native speculators are talking about starting a company to catch the Carnac Bunder effluvium and compress it into cakes to be used for manuring the Concan so as to force its growth up to a level with the Deccan, and that others are actually hinting at starting a joint-stock concern to buy the Hog Island Lift and transport it to Bombay, where it is to be exhibited working on the Maidan at a small charge per head. It is estimated by the promoters of both these proposed companies that there will be no difficulty in making the schemes paying concerns, for the cultivation of low soils has been carried to a great height in many other parts of the world, and the ingenuity of the Hydraulic Lift fits it admirably for being a successful part of any show business. In the event of the Hydraulic Lift Removal Company being successful, I suppose they will engage Colonel Kennedy or Mr. Edwin Clarke to invite the public to "walk up" and see the thousand and one tricks and funny bits of mechanism which have been employed in the construction of the present White Elephant. Unless Mr Clarke accepts this appointment I do not see how he will be able to make any more money out of his invention, for I hear that his grand scheme to turn the Elphinstone estate into a lagoon and stick the Hydraulic Lift in the middle of it has been utterly scouted by the Committee in Bombay to whom it was submitted. The resolutions come to by that Committee I cannot divulge in the meantime, because I haven't got them, which I take to be an excellent reason; but this much I may in confidence let you know, that Mr. Edwin Clarke's scheme has been condemned in all its details as impracticable and perfectly useless. So he will have to set about getting some new "Lift" out of Bombay, and in the absence of any other suggestion I would say—"Take the showmanship of the Hydraulic Dock if anybody asks you."

EVERY-ONE is agreed that there is never a more difficult task when a child is born than to find it a suitable name. Grandmothers, family registers, and very often Bibles, are put into requisition to find the dear little creature a decent name—a name that it need not be ashamed to carry all its life-long. Dickens says that Oliver Twist got his name in a workhouse; being a foundling, according to the rules of the institution, all foundlings were named alphabetically, and it came to poor Oliver's luck to fall to letter T, and being a puny thing (I suppose corkscrew shaped) the Twist was added to Oliver. It sometimes happens in this world that persons inheriting the property of a rich uncle or relative will out of gratitude tackle the defunct relative's name to their own. But it never to my knowledge came to pass that anybody had ever got tired or ashamed of the name that his godfather, godmother, grandmother, grandfather, uncle, aunt or nurse in the fulness of their heart had given him, and quietly and peaceably, without any notice or notification, dropped a part, portion, or parcel of that name. Yet know ye all men to whom these presents shall come, that Thomas Gillham Hewlett, late Health Officer of the city and town of Bombay, Surgeon Bombay Medical Service, Justice of the Peace, Member of the Town Council, and Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpall Native Hospital, has to all appearance got sick, tired, and ashamed of the name which the said god-mother, god-father, grand-mother, grand-father, uncle, aunt or nurse (parish clergyman and sexton included) in the fulness of their heart gave unto the said Thomas Gillham Hewlett, and shall henceforth, hereafter, and until further orders sign himself "Gillham Hewlett." Good-bye to "Thomas," with which we were all so familiar. I am tempted to make this proclamation by noticing the last Quarterly Health Officer's report signed "Gillham Hewlett" only, and somebody has mentioned to me that this is the illustrious name by which he shall henceforth choose to be known.

THE Great Bursat has commenced at last, and the signs of the times are characteristic. Rude Boreas stalks abroad in a state of the utmost rampancy. He comes rushing round corners where you least expect him, staggers you with a ruthless blow (no joke) on the chest, unbonnets you and goes recklessly careering past, sends puggrees spinning along with their owners in full chase, buffets stout gentlemen till they are out of breath, frolics in the most unbecoming manner about the skirts of blushing damsels, invades the sacred precincts of your office, scatters your most valuable papers, and disports himself in a generally insane manner. Then he makes a pretence of lulling a little and goes sneaking in the most innocent way down narrow lanes, peering in at chinks, whispering at key-holes, and when he gets a good chance is madly at you again. Umbrellas he treats with scorn and derision, snatching them from your feeble grasp, pulling them inside out, and twisting them this way and that. Now he comes with a mighty swoop down the Esplanade, uproots one tree here, half wrenches out another there, dismantles a third of its branches, comes with a whirl down the street and tilts some auctioneer's furniture; into the middle of the road, overturns a buggy at Apollo Bunder, slaps a policeman on the eye at Colaba, and goes off with a mad rush for a gambol with Neptune. Then he comes back and brings with him a drenching deluge of rain which half inundates the land. At night, too, he is abroad, and the great trees stretch forth their mighty arms to clutch him as he goes by with a sough. Vivid flashes of lightning reveal him chasing great black clouds rapidly flitting like giant monsters through the sky. Distant rumbling sounds are heard, reminding me of your Printer's Devil as waiting for "copy," he occasionally tumbles in a state of somnolency down my backstairs, and now and again there is a louder peal and a crash. This is the sort of weather I like to revel in after all the heat. When it drizzles, I am serene when it rains, I am happy; when a deluge inundates the land, I am in the height of felicity. Then I tuck up my trousers, put on my inverness, do my head up neatly in oil-cloth, and walk forth. Buggywallahs hail me, but I do not regard them; palkeewallas beckon with inviting forefinger, but I heed them not. I stride along a sort of portable Niagara, like the spirit of the storm, the rain pouring in little torrents down the small of my back, and the gale hoisting my inverness (it is a few sizes too large for me) over my head. Then I feel in my element, and I may add I feel the elements on me. Roads are muddy and boots are damp this weather; but, thanks to the rain (aided and abetted by rude Boreas aforesaid) the atmosphere is many degrees cooler than it was.

I WAS informed the other day that one of the tricks of young Parseedom now-a-days is very often shown off in our local billiard-rooms. You do not find juvenile Parsees in the billiard saloon at Watson's: there "no Parsees need apply." But you may find them enjoying their little game in other places to which they have the *entreé*, and I would recommend you to watch them. Then perchance you may alight upon such a scene as this. Somebody proposes pool, and is joined by somebody else. Then one young Parsee gentleman walks listlessly to the table, and asks if he may be permitted to join the game. He is allowed, and he has no sooner taken off his *haut chapeau* and placed it carefully under the billiard-table, and drawn a little square silk cap over his jet locks, than another young Parsee, who is apparently unknown to the other, asks permission to join the game. He also is permitted, and while he is yet making shapes across the table with a cue which he has elaborately chalked, another young Parsee, standing near, remarks that he doesn't mind taking a ball too—and takes it, presuming that the original proposers of the game will make no objection, which, as a matter of fact, they are too much astonished to do. Then one of the new comers remarks that it would be very nice if another player would join them, so as to make "one burra pool," and his remark being approved of by a neighbour, he addresses an innocent-looking young Parsee with spectacles as "Sar," and asks him if he will not "take the cue." The man with the spectacles agrees, but, strange to say, he takes off his spectacles before he commences to play. Then a stranger or two joins, and the game proceeds with many a scream of, "Now, Hormusjee, your ball is shpot;" "Ha, ha, Bhicajee, you play against the lal-wallah;" "Why you not chalk the cue, Pestonjee—you make better shot then." Insensibly the majority of the players have glided into familiarity instead of keeping up the deportment of strangers to each other with which they commenced the "accidental" game. You may notice also that the gentleman who has his spectacles in the crown of his speckled hat, which rests upon a chair near by, is a remarkably sure "pot-shot," and that he and three or four friends who constitute the majority do nothing but aim at putting down the balls of the minority, who are undoubtedly strangers to them. At the end of the game, when the minority are looking very gloomy, having lost all their "chances" and even their "stars," the majority assume the cold air to each other which they lost in the heat of the game. They leave the room one by one, and at different times, as if they did not know each other; but if you were to follow the last man you would find him meeting his companions in the middle of the Maidan, where with many a chuckle and joke they squat and proceed to divide the "winnings" by the light of a lamp which Pestonjee draws out of a capacious pocket in his scarlet pyjamas.

SEASON REPORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH INSTANT.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri gauge on the 6th, 13 feet 8 inches, being 3 feet 5 inches higher than last year encroaching on towns of Kutha, Kotri (Gorabari), and Majunda. Floods from Gaj, in Dadu Taluka, on 25th, ultimo, promise of good cultivation therefrom. Shock of earthquake in Dadu, on 26th ultimo, for a minute. Great heat; rain expected.

Hyderabad.—River on 9th, 2 feet 9 inches higher than on same date last year. Weather cloudy. Slight shower of rain on 10th. No sickness.

Shikarpore.—Kharif sowing progressing. River unprecedentedly high, 12 feet 11 inches on Bukkur gauge. Great heat has been tempered by duststorms and rain is threatening. Public health good.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Preparations for kharif crops commenced. Canals opened and well supplied. Weather during past week extremely hot. Fever prevailing. Some rabi grain doras in danger of being flooded and destroyed.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 21 cents. Weather cloudy and hot. Public health good.

Kaira.—Rain 90 cents. Weather and health good.

Surat.—Rain 2 inches 35 cents. Agricultural operations progressing. Public health good.

Broach.—Rain began on 5th, fall 75 cents.

Khandeish.—Rain-fall favourable, inches 2·57 at Dhulia. Sowing in progress. Weather and health good. Cotton market dull.

Nasik.—Rain 4·44 inches. Sowing of early crops commenced in Baglan. Public health good. Dengue continues slightly in Yeola.

Tanna.—Rain 4 inches 73 cents. Weather thundering and rainy. Ague and cough prevalent. Slight cattle-disease in Salsette, Mahim, Murbar, and Bassein Talukas. Fever in Mahim Taluka. Guinea-worm and small-pox in Warra Taluka.

Poona.—Rain 12 cents, fallen more or less throughout the district. Climate good. Cattle-disease continues in Indapore, Khed, Bhimthari, and Haveli Talukas. Children attacked with measles in Haveli.

Ahmednugger.—Rain 1·43. Cattle-disease in some villages of Ankola, Jamkhed, and Kurjet Talukas. Public health good.

Sholapore.—Rain 2 inches 38 cents. Sowing begun throughout the district. Cattle-disease in Mareh. Health good. Weather pleasant.

Satara.—Rain 4 inches 4 cents. Sowing of kharif crops partially commenced. Fever and bowel complaint in Walwa, and ague in Patun.

Belgaum—Rain 92 cents. Sowing commenced. Health good.

Dharwar.—Rain-fall good in every taluka. Sowing of early crops progressing.

Kaladghee.—(Report dated 12th instant). Sufficient fall of rain throughout the district for kharif sowing. Health good.

Canara.—Rain 11·25 inches. Sowing in progress. Fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox slightly prevalent

Rajkote.—Rain 30 cents. Weather very hot.

Wudwan.—Slight rain. Health good.

Baroda.—Rain 12 cents. Weather seasonable. Public heath good.

Colaba—(Report for the week ending 8th instant.) Rain 4 inches 9 cents at Alibag. Sowing operations in progress.

Rutnagherry—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant). Rain 2 inches 79 cents.; fallen in all the talukas except Khed and Dapuli. Sowing operations in progress. Small-pox in few villages of Deogud Taluka, Subha Petta of Dapuli Taluka, and Lanje Peta of Rajapur Taluka, and slightly in taluka Malwan, Cattle-disease in a few villages of Subha Peta of Dapuli Taluka, and slightly in Peta Lanje. Fever in a few villages of Peta Lanje. Other talukas healthy.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

KATTYWAR RACES.—1874.

PROSPECTUS.

TO BE HELD AT RAJKOTE ON TUESDAY THE 22ND DECEMBER 1874 AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

"THE THAKORE OF RAJKOTE'S PURSE OR PROVINCIAL STAKES."—A Purse, value Rs. 250, presented by the Thakore of Rajkote, with Rs. 150 added from the fund. For all maiden horses *bona fide* bred in Kattywar and Guzerat, the property of *bona fide* residents in those provinces. Weight for age. 1 mile. Entrance 3 G. M.

"THE KATTYWAR DERBY."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners before the day of the race—once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st November	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile.

"THE RAJKOTE PURSE."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Maidens that have never won, 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st November	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. R. C.

"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE."—Rs. 250 from the fund. For all maiden Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners before the meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 45
,, 1st September	,, 75
,, 1st November	,, 100

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile.

"THE HACKS."—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all untrained horses. English and Colonials 11 st. 7 lbs. Arabs and C. Bs 10st. G. R. Entrance 2 G. M. Winner to take the entrances. ¾ mile.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

"H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP"—Rs. 500. For all Arab maidens. Weight for age, reduced 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st October	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ miles. Three horses from different stables to start or the Cup will be withheld.

"THE KATTYWAR CHALLENGE CUP."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all horses, owned and nominated by *bona fide* residents of two years or more in Kattywar or Guzerat or officers of the Military, Civil and Uncovenanted Services, who have been stationed in those provinces within three months before the meeting. Weight for age and class raised 1 st. 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st November	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ miles.

"PRINCE BAHADOOR KHAN OF JOONAGHUR'S CUP."—Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs and C. Bs. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st November	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. R. C.

"THE PROVINCIAL GALLOWAYS."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Galloways *bona fide* bred in Kattywar and Guzerat. Weight for inches. Entrance Rs. 50. ¾ mile.

"THE PONY RACE."—Rs. 75 from the fund. For all Country-bred ponies 13-2 and under—C W over 9st. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Entrance Rs. 15.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

"THE THAKORE SAHIB OF PALITANA'S CUP."—Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st October	,, 150

when the race will close. H. F. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

"THE GOVERNMENT STAKES."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all horses the produce of any Government Stallion in Kattywar or Guzerat; the property of *bonâ fide* residents in those provinces. Weight for age. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C.

"THE COLONIAL STAKES."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Cape, Australian Tasmanian and C. B. horses, Weight for age and class. Maidens of the Meeting allowed 5 lbs.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st November	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

"THE KATTYWAR OAKS."—For a Challenge Cup, value Rs. 750, presented by His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur. For all mares bred in Kattywar owned and nominated by Chiefs, landed proprietors and residents of Rajkote and the province. To close and name the day before the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9 stone.

"THE CHARGERS' STAKES."—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all untrained chargers ridden on parade and for whom horse allowance is drawn, Arabs and Country-breds to carry 10st. 7lbs. Walers and English 11st 11lbs. Winner to take the entrances. Entrance Rs. 25. G. R. ½ mile.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

"HIS HIGHNESS ALI SHAH'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of former years—once, 7lbs., twice and oftener, 12 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st October	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile. Three horses from different stables to start or the Purse will be withheld.

"THE AUCTION STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. 7lbs., 7lbs. allowed for each 100 Rs. under or over. No penalties or allowances. Entrance Rs. 30. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. Any surplus above selling price to go to the fund. R. C.

"THE SOORASHTRA CUP."—Rs. 800 from the fund. For all horses *bonâ fide* bred in Kattywar and Guzerat and owned by *bonâ fide* residents in those provinces. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st November	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. R. C.

"THE LADIES' PURSE."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens of the Meeting allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st July	Rs. 50
,, 1st September	,, 100
,, 1st November	,, 150

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

"THE SCURRY."—Rs. 75 from the fund. For all untrained horses. Arabs and C. Bs. 10st. 7lbs., Colonials 11st. 11lbs. Winners of Hacks or Chargers to carry 7 lbs. extra, of both 10 lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

"THE WINNERS HANDICAP."—Rs. 600 from the fund. Forced for all winners at an entrance of Rs. 75 for each race won, except the Untrained Pony and Country-bred races. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 100 to be made at noon the day before the race. H. F. to losers for not standing the handicap, which will be declared by 10 A.M. on the day of the race. 2 miles.

"THE PROVINCIAL WINNERS' HANDICAP."—Rs. 300 from the fund. Forced for all winners of the Country-bred races at an entrance of Rs. 50 for each race won. Optional to losers in the same races at an entrance of Rs. 75, to be made at noon the day before the race. H. F. to losers for not standing the handicap, which will be declared by 10 A.M. on the day of the race. 1½ mile.

"THE LOSERS' HANDICAP."—Rs 250 from the fund. Open to the beaten horses of the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, H. F. for not standing the handicap. 1½ mile. Handicap to be declared at 10 A.M. the day of the race, when starting declarations will be made.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1875.

"THE STEEPLE CHASE."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses over about 3 miles of a fair hunting country. Arabs and Country-breds to carry 10st. 7lbs. Colonials 11st. 11lbs. G. R. Entrance Rs. 30 noon the day before the race. P. P. Horses goingover any of the jumps before the race to carry 7 lbs. extra.

All nominations, correspondence, &c., to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Kattywar Races, Rajkote.

N. B.—The railway is open to Wudwan, 65 miles from Rajkote. There is a good made road the rest of the way, and there are convenient staging bungalows for travellers. A dak plies between Wudwan and Rajkote. The length of the Rajkote Course is 1 mile 780 yards.

The Honorary Secretary will assist owners in procuring accommodation.

R. H. B., Honorary Secretary.

Rajkote, 17th April 1874.

INDIAN NEWS.

ONE of Dave Carson's most amusing hits on Monday evening was an allusion to the Californian Evangelist, who, as our readers are aware, has commenced a raid upon jewellery, which the reverend gentleman thinks should be discarded, the value being handed over to himself. One enthusiastic hearer of Mr. Taylor's is said to have obeyed him literally, and to have sent him his watch and chain, though thereby exposing himself to the risk of being late for Mr. Taylor's discourses. Many people have been asking who this generous individual could be, but the mystery was solved yesterday by his being detected as a member of the minstrel troupe (at least Dave Carson said so, and adduced as a proof the fact that one of them, unlike the others, did not display a watch and chain) We had previously known that one of the minstrels sang in the Cathedral choir, but had not imagined that any of them had got as far as the Californian minister's pandal.—*Madras Mail.*

A MATCH FOR STRIPES.—Since the village magistracy in the Coimbatore district have been entrusted with the power of destroying tigers by strychnine, the loss of human life has been reduced to nil during the last quarter of 1873-74, and the number of cattle killed was reduced to forty-one, having been in the previous three-quarters 1,301. By the reduction of the number of cattle-killed tigers there has been in all probability a reduction of man-eaters. The people of the district are much pleased by the easy means of prompt destruction which has been placed within their reach, and by the saving of much valuable property. H E. the Governor in Council on the 30th ultimo expressed his pleasure at learning the success which had attended the use of strychnine in the district of Coimbatore for the destruction of tigers, and the consequent diminution in the loss of human life, and the number of cattle killed, but pointed out that he had not been informed how many tigers had been killed by strychnine, nor the localities in which they had been killed, Government desire to be furnished with information on this subject to the latest date.—*Madras Mail.*

THE HUSSAR TRIAL.—We thought that we had heard the last of this case when the verdict of a jury pronounced the prisoners "Not Guilty." But we were mistaken. Although acquitted by the civil authorities, the military 'powers that be' had not as yet had their say. We are informed that yesterday morning, at a dismounted parade of H. M.'s 18th Hussars, Major General Borton was present, and the men being inspected and formed up in close order, the Major General addressing the men observed that he had been deputed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India to perform what to him was a most painful duty indeed. In connection with the recent trial of some men of the regiment on a capital charge, in the High Court of Madras, the Major General remarked, that His Excellency, from certain facts which transpired in Court during the hearing of that case, deemed it necessary to pass a censure on the conduct of the men concerned in it and as a matter of course on the regiment of which they were members. He (the Major General) considered that he would not be acting conscientiously—no matter how his feelings should be hurt—if he did not say that he entirely concurred with the Commander-in-Chief as to the fact that the censure now passed was fully deserved.—*Madras Mail* 17th June.

ACHEEN.

THE following interesting intelligence regarding Achinese affairs is translated from the *Indier* of the 20th May:—

"The Sourabaya *Handelsblad* publishes the following:—'We are enabled to make public the spirit of the conditions under which the various Achinese States may voluntarily accept the sovereignty of the Netherlands:

'I. Acknowledgement of the King of the Netherlands as sovereign; and the flying of the Netherlands flag by land and by sea.

II. To rule the country justly, to maintain order and peace with the neighbouring states, to promote trade, industry, agriculture, and navigation, and also the welfare of the people.

III. To counteract slavery, kidnapping, and piracy.

IV. To assist shipwrecked persons, and to save stranded property.

V. To afford no lurking-places for Government subjects guilty of crimes.

VI. To enter into no political relations with foreign powers.

VII. All matters not summed up above will, according to circumstances, be regulated by the representative of the Netherlands Indian Government at Acheen and the lawful authorities of that country, in conformity with the existing order of things and with the observance of existing institutions. Besides this, an independent Government and the protection of the Netherlands are granted to the ruling rajahs; they are to be freed from all obligations, and from the payment of *hassil* to Great Acheen; the Netherlands Government desires nothing further than observance of the regulations; no taxation whatever will be imposed. The same requirements will be demanded of Great Acheen. The government will remain in the hands of the headmen. No infraction will be made of the national customs, religion, or existing institutions for so far as they be not in conflict with the regulations made as to the subject states regarding piracy, slavery, &c. If need be, the headmen will be granted fair salaries, but, as little is known of the country, nothing can be said with certainty on this point. But it is certain that everything will be done to satisfy the people, that neither forced labour, nor compulsory cultivation, nor forced contributions will be required; all articles offered for disposal will be paid for by the laws of supply and demand."

An attack by hostile bands upon friendly Achinese is thusdescribed in an official report, published at Batavia on 19th instant:—"The following is drawn up from a report by the military and also the civil commanding officer at Acheen, dated 30th April: On the 27th April, one of the *orang tuahs* of Tuku Nauta of the 6th Mukims came into the campong of Tuku Nek, Rajah of Maraksa, under the pretence that the principal leaders of the band of resistance wished to submit to the Government, and to call in his mediation for that purpose. Having set out in consequence with a portion of his people in order to have an interview with the said headmen, Tuku Nek soon perceived that he had been deceived, and that the enemy, taking advantage of his absence, hadentered his territory in three different directions, and were setting on fire whatever they could. A very severe fight with firearms and klewangs followed, which caused the commander of the troops stationed near Campong Jawa to despatch immediately a company of Africans to Maraksa, who put the enemy to flight after a short combat. Seven campongs in the district of Maraksa had been in the meantime, laid in ashes. On this occasion, the enemy lost 15 killed, 4 of whom were left behind by them: some 25 of them were wounded. Of Tuku Nek's people, 5 were killed; on our side no losses were suffered. In order to tranquillise the population and protect them more effectually, a military detachment was stationed at Maraksa, at the request of Tuku Nek. The minds of the people there have since quieted down perceptibly, and there is reason to believe that the assistance afforded the population in the case of damage suffered or threatened will wholly set them at ease. The military and civil commanding officer is conferring with the commander of the naval forces in order to chastise the 6th Mukims once more."

RETURN OF THE DUTCH TROOPS TO BATAVIA.

(Bataviasch Handelsblad.)

A PORTION of the troops have returned from Acheen, and on the occasion of their entry, the roads were crowded with people, flags were flying from numerous houses at Molenvliet, Noordwyk and Ryswyk and in town various ornamental arrangements testified the warm interest which the population takes in the army.

At the landing-place a numerous company of Batavia ladies was assembled in pretty toilettes, wearing a silken red-white-and blue sash with orange rozette, all well provided with flowers destined to adorn the conquerors. An immense multitude was collected there; civil and military officers and civilians with their ladies had already arrived in town at an early hour, in order to witness the entry. When the troops had landed, the ladies with their bouquets were conducted by the president of the committee for the festivities, to the group formed by the Generals van Swieten, Verspyck, and de Neve, and the field officers, whereupon Mr. Kleyn, the above-mentioned president, held a short address, saying that the Batavia ladies, no less patriotic than the men, were desirous of giving the leaders a proof of their esteem.

The ladies then made a charming bow and presented their bouquets.

They then placed themselves before the front of the battalion opposite the colours. The president said: "In those colours we wish to do honour to the whole 12th battalion, and therefore adorn the colours with a wreath." The ensign came forward and lowered the colours, perforated with balls and torn in many places. Mrs. van Rees saluted the colours and then attached a wreath to them. The above ceremony took place under loud applause; the troops marched through the ranks of the "Turnverein;" the members of which, in faultless costume, were drawn up right and left of the road to the "Harmonie." In the meantime the ladies, the members of the Committee for the festivities and of the "Turnverein," returned to Noordwyk with their extra train and proceeded to the Harmonie, again to await the arrival of the troops.

Upon the Molenvliet road, near the "Harmonie," the infantry, cavalry and artillery, that had already returned from Acheen, was drawn up to receive their companions in arms; at the Marine Hotel a very tasteful triumphal arch was erected with the inscription "Homage to Army and Navy."

In the vicinity of the "Harmonie," thousands of Europeans and a thickly-pressed multitude of natives and Chinese were gathered to witness the entry, and when the troops passed, they were strewn with flowers under the thundering shouts of those assembled there.

Halt was commanded before the Governor's Palace at Ryswyk, and all the officers of the expeditionary forces entered the palace.

His Excellency the Governor-General and family were in the front gallery. His Excellency gave them a hearty welcome; the ensign marched to the Palace square; the Governor with his lady, followed by all the officers, came forward, saluted the colours, which Mrs. Loudon then adorned with a wreath of laurels. At the "Harmonie" the Batavia "Shuttery (national guard) was drawn upon both sides of the road, the troops marching along through their ranks. The "Turnverein" marched in front, then followed the committee for the festivities, and then the troops proceeded to the fort, where again a triumphal arch was erected.

Here wine, refreshments, etc., were offered to the troops. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Kleyn, president of the committee for the festivities, placed himself upon one of the canon taken at Acheen, and heartily welcomed the troops at Batavia, drew a sketch of what they had performed, praised their bravery and self-denying sacrifices, said a word in remembrance of those who had perished and terminated his address with "Long live the King!" which was repeated with enthusiasm.

General Van Swieten made a short but hearty reply.

After a few minutes' pause, during which the band of the staff was playing, the troops garrisoned at Meester Cornelis, proceeded thither per train; the remainder marched to their quarters at Weltevrede nor Ryswyk, and the numberless multitude returned homewards, sincerely convinced that the bonds between the army and civilians had been strengthened by this reception, undisturbed as it was by a single dissonance.

RIOT ON THE FRENCH CONCESSION IN SHANGHAI.

(North China Herald, May 9th.)

WE stated last week that the project of making certain roads alongside the Ningpo Joss-House was causing strong irritation among the Ningpo Chinese. This feeling culminated on Sunday in a serious riot, during which a number of houses were burnt down and several lives lost.

A Chinese mob assembled on Sunday afternoon in the quarter of the French Settlement near the Ningpo Joss-House, attacked the house of the Inspector of Roads, maltreated M. Percebois and his family, gutted and subsequently set fire to his house; attacked the neighbouring house, occupied by Miss Maclean, a missionary lady, seriously maltreating the occupants; and went on to burn down M. Charrier's stables (in the neighbourhood) and a number of adjacent Chinese houses.

Eight Chinese met their death in the riot, one being shot during the first attack on Mr. Percebois, and the others shot or bayonetted later in the evening.

The Volunteer force was called out at 9 P.M., and warning of their arrival induced the rioters to disperse; the streets were nearly empty when the men reached the ground. While it lasted, the incendiarism seems to have been of the most determined character, the rioters thrusting wisps of burning straw into the premises they wished to destroy.

Rumours had reached the chief of the French Police that an outbreak was imminent, and the heads of the Ningpo Guild had indeed represented to the Tsotai, and the latter to the French Consul, that the excitement of the people was becoming serious. Still the extent of the danger was not fully credited. The leaders of the Ningpo community affirm, and there seems reason to believe them, that the riot occurred against their wish and wholly without pre-arrangement. But public feeling was excited to the point at which an incident suffices to cause explosion.

The immediate cause in the present instance seems to have been a collision, about 2 P.M., between some Ningpo men and the Police. The Police declare the Chinese attacked them; the Chinese, that the Police first used violence. However this may be, the fact remains that a policeman on his beat at the western end of the Rue du Consulat was maltreated by a crowd of about 200 Chinese. He was hit in the side, his sword taken hold of from behind and pulled from the scabbard, his shako knocked off, and the man was otherwise beaten badly. Some Europeans passing came to the rescue, and conveyed him to the Central Station. The next thing heard at the Station was through Mr. Percebois, the Inspector of Roads, who came in with his wife and five children. Mr. Percebois showed wounds on his head, and stated that his house had been surrounded, the windows smashed in, the rooms gutted, and that the place was also being set on fire. He had been injured by stones, while his wife had been dragged by the hair along the ground. She managed to escape down the Rue Wekwei however, and three sailors from the mail steamer Tigre—who were also assaulted, and one whom lost his watch—secured the safety of the childeren and brought them to the Station. M. Barbe, Chef de Police, sent to advise the Consul-General of the disturbance, and went with the Police at hand, under arms, to disperse the crowd. When they arrived they found a great number of Chinamen, dancing in rings, with the clothes of Mrs. Percebois parcelled out amongst them, after having gutted the house and smashed everything to minute atoms. The house was a perfect wreck from top to bottom. The police fired three or four shots, as M. Barbe states, in the air, to intimidate the mob. M. Barbe at this time received instructions from the Consul-General, advising prudence and a quiet bearing, and he accordingly prepared to retire his men, feeling that, with weapons in their hands, they may be apt to retaliate for the stones flung at them. Another reason for retiring was that a report had reached M. Barbe that the Municipal Hall, which he was compelled to leave comparatively unguarded, had been attacked by a section of the mob. While they were coming back, M. Barbe states that he heard some shots fired, but that they were not by his men. As soon as they got back, the Municipal compound was partly surrounded, and the mob began to tear down some wooden railings and smash lampposts. Opposite the main entrance two Europeans in a trap were stopped and compelled to go back. Sentries were then placed all round the compound inside.

About 7 o'clock the mob again came to the charge, and set fire to M. Percebois's house. M. Charrier's stables, exactly opposite, were also set fire to, as well as some new Chinese in the Rue Hué, in the same neighbourhood. The mob prevented the mafoos from taking out the carriages stored at M. Charrier's, which were therefore destroyed, but the ponies got away. About this time a lieutenant of the French gun-vessel *Couleuvre* came on the spot with twenty men, and took command of the situation. Fifteen volunteers were sent under a sergeant of police to protect the gas-works, and remained there. The police did not return to the scene of the fray.

At 9 o'clock the East Gate Police Station, where only four men were placed, was attacked, and twenty sailors from the U. S. S. *Ashuelot* (of whom a detachment of eighty with one gun had been landed) were sent there. Forty more were temporarily stationed in the Consular compound and the remaining twenty at the Hotel Municipal, where they were quartered in the large hall. A hundred and fifty Chinese soldiers from Kaou-changmeau were also sent in by the Chinese authorities, at the request of the Consul-General. The Chihsien was asked to secure ten of the leaders of the mob, in order to afford a clue to the real raisers of the disturbance, but up till 10 p.m. only three prisoners had been made. Many of the Chinese in the neighborhood of the fires and of the Municipal Hall began to remove their effects, owing to warnings they had received from the rioters that their houses would be burnt down. M. Barbe's detectives had reported on Saturday morning that an incendiary attack was being planned, but he had hoped that it only related to a mass gathering of the Ningpo men, such as had already been held.

About 6-30 M. Voisin, Chairman of the French Municipal Council, sent a request to Mr. Fearon, Chairman of the English Council, for the support of the S. V. C., to which Mr. Fearon replied that he would lose no time in taking steps to give the desired aid. Mr. Fearon did so after consultation with the Consuls and the Commanders of the Naval forces.

The foregoing relates almost wholly to the attack on French property, but with this the mob had not stopped. Following up the attack on M. Percebois's house, they at the same time assailed the neighboring one, tenanted by Miss Maclean, late of the Union Chapel Mission. Here they knocked in the windows, and assaulted the inmates—Miss Maclean and Messrs. D. Cranston and Weir (chief-engineer of the steamer *Gordon Castle*). Mr Weir escaped with fortunately slight injuries, but Mr. Cranston received a severe wound on the head from a stone, as well as other injuries, which have necessitated his removal to hospital. Miss Maclean was thrown down the stair of the house and roughly treated, but upon her calling out to the mob in Chinese that she was not French, they desisted, and friendly hands helped her to a place of safety. The furniture of this house was then partially saved by foreigners who went to the scene after the French police had checked the mob. The appearance of a number of foreigners and the Chinese authorities—the Chehsien and Magistrate of the French Mixed Court—restored a season of quiet; but still the mass of Chinese remained on the open space between the places attacked and the Ningpo joss-house, and surged about excitedly. At this time there were probably over 5,000 Chinese on the ground. The Chehsien and his chair were the objects of hostile demonstrations, but he was ultimately allowed to pass through. One Chinaman had been shot, either by the police, by Mr. Percebois, or by a friend who had been with him when the house was attacked, and round the body a dense mass of his countrymen were gathered.

About 6-30 foreigners began to leave the scene under the impression that the worst had happened, but as it became dusk the rioters returned to work. They flung stones very freely at passers-by—Mr. Fisher (of Messrs. Muller & Fisher) was cut on the temple and mouth, and had some teeth knocked in, while driving along the Rue du Consulat in his carriage with Captain Lowell; and, we believe, other cases occurred. At 7 p.m. the fire-bell again announced that incendiarism had been resumed, and it was found that the premises mentioned in the particulars furnished us by M. Barbe, had been fired. A number of (French) volunteersand firemen were stoned, and shots were fired and bayonets brought into use, with the result that at least five more of the rioters lost their

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lives, while several were sent to hospital dangerously wounded.

We should remark here that, throughout the whole affair, the Fire Brigade did efficient and valuable work. We cannot attempt to specialise services rendered amid much confusion and excitement; but believe we are right in selecting the Hongkew Hook and Ladder Co., the Mih-ho-loongs and the Deluge steamer, as having been especially useful.

A few English police who were present without arms, lent assistance in overawing the mob and protecting the property threatened, and they arrested two of the ringleaders, as well as four foreign sailors, who were found bearing off some casks of wine.

At 8 p. m. the Chairman of the Anglo-America Municipal Council called out the Volunteers, who were ordered to muster immediately at the Main Guard, where the Treaty Consuls also met in consultation. The men were formed up in the road, Rangers on the right, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 rifle companies and the Mih-hoi-oongs in the order named. The news was that the excitement was subsiding; but it was thought well to march the force into the French Settlement, and especially round the quarters where the rioting had been most active. Even if their active services were not required, their presence would tend to deter further outbreak. Captain Canna announced that Captain Hart would take command for the evening; and the force was countermarched to the Bund, along which they they proceeded to the Rue du Consulat, and down that street to the Municipal Hall. Here a halt was called, while further measures were concerted, and seamen from the *Ashuelot* came up. The whole force was then marched down past the scene of the conflagration to the Ningpo joss-house, where it was rumoured that some of the ringleaders where shut up, as well as that a number of rioters were assembled on the green, with the intent to stone all comers. Whether the reports were imaginative, or whether any Chinese who may have been out there, decamped on hearing of the approaching force, we cannot say. At any rate not a man was seen.

The Volunteers were then formed in column opposite the entrance to the Joss-house (in the French road), the Rangers patrolling the road, while the sailors proceeded—in the presence, and by the wish, of the Chehsien—to break open a side door on the settlement side, through which the Magistrate, accompanied by the British, American, German and other consuls at once entered. But here the result was the same—no one was found; and after a thorough search, the Volunteers were marched back in reversed order to the Bund.

Near the Custom House, the force was formed up in column, while Captain Hart addressed a few words of thanks to the men for the steadiness with which they had obeyed orders, and announced that in case of fresh alarm four guns would be fired from the U. S. corvette *Ashuelot*, when they were at once to muster at the Main Guard. Mr. Fearon, as Civil Commandant of the corps, also complimented the men upon the readiness with which they had turned out, and on their steady and soldierly bearing. Fortunately, their active services had not been needed; but their conduct gave a proof of efficiency which would increase the confidence of the community in their capacity to maintain order if required. He thanked them in the name of the community.

The force was then dismissed at about 0-30 a. m.

Subsequent to this time no fresh attempt to disturb the peace of the Settlement was made. Chinese soldiery occupied the streets in the neighbourhood of the disturbance during the night of Sunday, Monday, and the men-of-war's men from the *Couleuvre* and *Ashuelot* guarded the Municipal buildings. Some few foreigners residing nearest the threatened quarter, removed to the English side and many of the native residents took the same precaution; but there arose no occasion for alarm. On Monday morning it was reported that disaffected crowds again filled the streets, and an "Express" reminded the Volunteers to turn out at the prearranged signal of four guns. A visit to the locality, however, showed that though certain portions of the streets were unusually crowded, and a number of people were grouped about the Ningpo joss-house, all was perfectly quiet. The bodies of the dead, to the number of six, had been removed across the creek to a place close by the City Wall, where thousands visited them; but there was no display of feeling. A meeting of treaty Consuls was held during the afternoon, when they resolved to use all the force at their disposal to maintain order. Taotai was invited to join the meeting; he agreed in condemning the action of the mob, and promised to issue a proclamation that such outbreaks would be repressed by all available foreign and native force.

During the day, however, the following proclamation was issued by M. Godeaux, Consul-General for France, ceding the whole question and virtually stultifying his colleagues.

AN URGENT PROCLAMATION.

Since I have been in office in Shanghai, all the merchants of the Settlement have received protection and and lived in quietude. At present, erroneous reports have been spread stating that the French intend to remove or destroy the buildings of the Sz-ming-kung-so (Ningpo Joss-house), and that it is also intended to build horse roads on the grounds, and thus to interfere with or damage the graves. These are the reports of worthless men, who are spreading false rumours to excite the people. The head men of the Sz-ming-kung-so at present petition to have the plans of the roads changed, and a further request has been received from the Taotai and likewise one from the Chehsien, begging that we will give consideration to the public feeling. An instruction has accordingly been sent to the Municipal Council to reconsider and change their previous plans, so as not to injure the buildings of the Guild or to disturb the graves in the cemetery. They are not only not to construct a road, but they are to desire the head men of the Sz-ming-kung-so to erect a wall round the limits of their property, to define the boundaries, and thus avoid future misunderstanding.

The foregoing proclamation was about to be issued when, unexpectedly, a lot of foolish people, not waiting for a reply to their representations, daringly assembled together and created disturbance. The matter is much to be regretted, and on this account we issue a proclamation ordering all the merchants and people in the Concession that they should live peaceably and attend to their business, and not give ready ear to false reports, which lead to matters to be repented of when too late.

The view taken by the Municipal Council of the Consul General's instruction (or request), is shown in the minute of a special meeting of the Council of the 4th May. They unanimously refuse, in view of the excesses of the previous day, to reconsider the question of the roads, till the tendency to riot has disappeared, and justice—by which, we suppose, is meant compensation—has been afforded. The Council also express the opinion that the regrettable occurrences of Sunday might have been easily stayed at the outset had the Consul-General taken a more energetic attitude.

We may add that not only had no "instruction to reconsider and change their previous plan" been received by The Council, at the time his proclamation was issued; but that, even on the following day, no communication on the subject had yet reached them. We are informed that the Council met on Tuesday afternoon, and addressed to him a dignified remonstrance concerning his silence.

Though there are doubtless many details of interest which might be added, we do not find ourselves in a position to offer much more than are given above, regarding the disturbance itself. On one important matter, viz., the loss of life, we have made many inquiries, but without satisfactory result. Accounts conflict as to who engaged the crowd between 7 o'clock and 8-30, but we are credibly informed that a party of about a dozen French police then drove them back with the bayonet. Certain it is, however, that the mob was then working itself up to the crowning pitch of recklessness. Men were rushing about with lighted wisps of straw, and some foreigners, the English police included, who were regarded as neutral in the affair, were warned away. The mob deliberated for some time whether the house which Miss Maclean had occupied should be included in the conflagration, and once resolved to spare it, but afterwards set it on fire. A party of irregular volunteers, it is stated, fired into the crowd and charged them with the bayonet. Some of these men had received arms from the Municipality, but there were others, we are told, who were acting with private weapons and in too independent a manner. That the mob required a severe check by force of arms, there is no doubt; but the check should have been offered by an organised body, and not by individual action which is likely rather to irritate than to subdue. And we are sorry to have to report what we conceive to have been, in some instances, judging from the appearance of the bodies, an unnecessary amount of violence. One informant says he saw a man shot; after he fell, he endeavoured to escape, upon which his assailant ran up and hewed him down with a cutlass. Another reports that he saw a man fire deliberately at some one standing quietly by the edge of the crowd. A third gentleman who assisted some of the wounded to Dr. Johnston's Chinese Hospital, stated that he noticed what he considered attempts on life not altogether warranted by the immediate emergency, and that when he pointed this out to the firing party he was told to mind his own business.

We may add that it was chiefly owing to the extreme reluctance of the French Consul to send for a regular force from the *Couleuvre*, that the Council placed arms in the hands of the civilians, who came into the Municipal compound at a time when it was surrounded by an immense mob of excited Chinese. Had the regulars been applied for earlier, the arming would have been unnecessary. When the seamen of the *Couleuvre* arrived, many of these volunteers left the compound with their arms; and it was not till the following morning that they could be called in. We ourselves noticed one man cruising about with a rifle and fixed bayonet at the time the Volunteers were drawn up opposite the Hall, in a very unfit condition to have charge of the weapon. The Council ought, no doubt, strictly speaking, to have cared that arms issued in an emergency were not carried away by men under no organisation. But it is difficult to be precise in time of excitement.

Respectable Ningpo-men say that comparatively few of their number were among the crowd, which was largely made up of rowdies hoping to get loot through their incendiary proceedings—men who, as one Chinaman told us, are reckless of their own lives or of those of others. Shanghai is no doubt the haunt of many such, and the affair is only too striking an illustration of the necessity for being ready to meet an emergency like the present. Besides the six found dead on the ground, from shots and bayonet wounds, eight more were taken to the Chinese Hospital. Of these, one man, shot through the liver, has died, and his body lies unclamed The other cases were of a gunshot wound in the right lung, sufferer likely to recover; gunshot wound of the right thigh, which involved amputation of the limb; a man who had his thumb cut off and a severe scalp wound; one who had his forefinger amputated; one with a sword fracture of the skull, and a boy suffering from injuries caused, it is supposed, by getting trampled on. We are glad to think that, if sharp punishment has been meted out to some of the aggressors, humanity has also interposed to save others from the consequences of their folly.

On Monday afternoon, the Volunteers were ordered to parade, and at 5-30 about 200 men turned out, the Artillery mustering two guns fully manned. The force was again taken command of by Captain Hart, and marched down by the French Bund; thence, after a short halt in front of the Consulate for consultation, along the Rue du Consulat, by the scene of disturbance and the obnoxious road at the Ningpo joss-house. Without halting, it continued the march homeward by the Defence Creek and the Maloo, and dismissed on the English Bund, after a renewed caution from Captain Hart to be on the alert for the signal.

A 9-15 the alarm came, and the members of the force deserve the warmest credit for the alacrity with which it was obeyed. Within half an hour from the time the first gun was fired, fully 200 men of all arms had fallen in at the Main Guard, the artillerymen pluckily dragging up their gun, in default of available ponies. Ball cartridge was served out, and the force was marched down to the Bund, when the alarm was discovered to be false. It seems that the agreed signal of danger from the French Concession, had been the exhibition of two lights at the French Consulate; and that the same signal had been agreed on between M. Godeaux and the Commander of the *Elk*, in case a guard were deemed necessary at the French Consulate. On board of both ships two lights were observed, and taken for the signal; but it seems that none was really made. It only remained therefore for Captain Hart to congratulate the men again on their ready response to the call—and to dismiss them.

Efforts were being made, on Tuesday, to stay the exodus from the Concession of those Chinese who might be trying to escape consequences, or who feared a renewal of the riot. The French Mixed Court Magistrate, we hear, visited a number of native places of business which had closed, and encouraged them to reopen. We confess it appeared to us that, on the morning after the affair, the people in the neighborhood were going about their customary business in a very unconcerned manner; but there seems really to have been considerable uneasiness. Wheelbarrow hire on the Concession rose to six or eight times its normal rate, consequent on the demand by those removing, and boats to Soochow raised their rates from about dollrs 8 to 30. The Chinese house market this side, the Yang-king-pang, received an impetus by the extra demand for accomodation, while on the French side it was correspondingly depressed. About 1,000 people are believed to have gone to Ningpo. Soochowwards the flight was checked by the Chehsion ordering that boats with fugitives, the timid or the turbulent, should be turned back at the Sunghoo barrier, about 10 miles from Shanghai.

Everything was perfectly quiet on the French Concession. Chinese guards are still posted at corners of the chief thoroughfares, and by the Ningpo Joss-house; but the need for them appears to have quite ceased. There was usually a small cluster of gazers about the Joss House, attracted in part, seemingly, by a proclamation which was there posted, and in part by chalk marks about the disputed Rue de Ningpo, indicating, perhaps, the proposed enclosure. We subjoin a translation of the notice, which emanates from the Ningpo Guild, and was, we believe, posted on Sunday —tending therefore to support the statement of the Headmen that they are not responsible for the riot:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE NINGPO GUILD.

The Guild has already petitioned the Taotai and Hsien in the above matter, and these authorities are in correspondence with the French Consul-General, begging him to direct the Municipality to alter the proposed course of the road; and the matter is all but satisfactorily adjusted. Let all our fellow provincials, therefore, mind each his own business, and not assemble in crowds to follow unlawful counsels and create disturbances.

T'ung-chih 13th year, 3rd moon.

The following amusing proclamation was issued by the Taotai on the evening of the 19th of the Chinese moon (4th May)—the night after the fire, which it treats as an accident:—

A GENERAL PROCLAMATION.

Whereas on the French side some houses caught fire and the populace assembled in multitudes to witness it, I then sent out mandarins with seals [the Chihsien and Waiyunen or official deputy of the Taotai] to lead soldiers to put out the fire and to restrain the mob. The Ningpo merchants of Shanghai and people generally should attend to their own affairs and keep order. If there should be any found inventing idle stories and inflaming the minds of the populace, or laying hold of causes to create a disturbance, they must be regarded as vagabonds and ruffians, who have no respect for the law, and will be at once arrested and dealt with summarily. It is proper that I should inform the soldiers and people by proclamation, that they must one and all respect, and not disobey, the laws.

On the same day appeared the following proclamation (by the Taotai) which is dated the 18th of the moon (3rd May), the day of the fire, but (it is said) was not issued till the following day:—

A GENERAL PROCLAMATION.

It appears that the owners of the land of the Sz-ming-kung-so have asked that the opening of a road shall not be carried out; some time ago the headmen of the Ningpo Guild, Chow Ta-lin, Chow Chung and others, came to the Yamen with a petition, and I at once communicated with the French Consul-General requesting that he would order the Members of the Municipal Council to act in accordance with it. Although I did not receive an official [or written] answer a Waiyuen Deputy or interpreter] had already communicated the Consul-General's verbal reply, to the effect that the Councillors were absent from Shanghai, and that it would be necessary to await their return, when the matter would be discussed. The Consul-General, however, with a clear perception of Chinese affairs, knowing that the Sz-ming-kung-so had existed for a very long period, that the graves there are extremely numerous, and that if the road was opened it would be difficult to avoid injury to them, promised to instruct the Council to stay proceedings, and thus to bring the affair to a satisfactory termination. The heads of the Sz-ming-kung-so had waited also on the Consul-General with a petition, and earnestly entreated him, and he likewise assented to their request. All this is on record. It therefore behoves people quietly to wait till the matter is discussed and settled. There is no reason for seeking excuses to create a disturbance. I hope that the people and merchants of Ningpo will in future attend to their occupations and carefully keep within the pale of the law. You must not lightly believe idle stories and illicitly cause commotion, laying yourselves open to be brought to trial and examined and punished. There will be no excuse. Do not disobey. A special proclamation.

Everything has been quiet on the Concession during the week.

There was a rumour current on Monday that the Ningpo men intended another outbreak, should the French Council disregard the Consul-General's action, and that they would be helped by the Cantonese; but it was based on so improbable a contingency, and was so unlikely in itself after the display of force which the last riot evoked, that we dismiss it with the mere mention. It is probably true only in so far that the Southern Chinese sympathise with their Ningpo confreres in the matter.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Fantai and Taotai, jointly, in reference to the late riot:—

YING, Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsoo, and Shen, Taotai of Shanghai, issue the following Proclamation:—

It appears that a riot occurred in the French Concession on the 3rd of May, which from being at first merely a slight ill-feeling arising out of a verbal dispute, grew to be an affair of serious dimensions because the matter was not reported to the authorities for their decision, but people took upon themselves to assemble in crowds and commit unlawful acts. Such proceedings are a serious infraction of the laws, and, hereafter, will certainly not be passed over. In future, if any persons, looking with contempt on the laws, presume again to create a riot, the Chinese and Foreign authorities will use their united efforts to put it down. Wherefore, this Proclamation is issued. Let all classes of men take notice that each is to attend to his own business and exhort his neighbours to good behaviour. Do not again incur the penalties of the laws and repent only when too late. Meantime, the criminals implicated in the present disturbance will be arrested and severely punished.

We have been requested to print the following protest which has been drawn up by the French residents at Shanghai against the late action of the Consul-General. Excepting of course the gentlemen connected with the Consulate, the Council, and the Missions, who were not asked to sign, it bears we believe the signatures (21) or nearly all the unofficial French residents of Shanghai:—

SHANGHAI, le 5 Mai, 1874.

Monsieur le Consul-Général,—Français ou Protégés Français, nous avions pensé jusqu'à ce jour que le premier soin de notre représentant à Shanghai serait, lorsque les circonstances le demanderaient, de sauvegarder les intérêts de ses nationaux. Les concessions faites hier, à un moment inopportun, devant les menaces d'une populace qui avait organisé le désordre, détruit la propriété et attenté à la vie de plusieurs, d'entre nous, nous ont cruellement détrompés. Nous n'avons pas la prétention d'examiner, encore moins de critiquer les mesures consulaires qui ont donné une trop grande importance aux événements de dimanche; nous venons simplement protester contre la proclamation affichée hier à la porte du Consulat-Général, proclamation qui, en accordant aux Chinois des concessions qui doivent être considérées comme arrachées par la violence, met nos biens et nos vies dans le danger d'être de nouveau attaqués. Si la protection de notre Consul-Général nous fait défaut, à qui devrons nous avoir recours pour veiller sur nous? Un acte, que les Etrangers appellent un acte de faiblesse et un acte d'humilité, nous fait perdre en quelques instants le prestige que nous avaient donné nos relations antérieures avec les Chinois.

Sachant que les Français ne sont plus désormais protégés par leur représentant actuel, protester contre une mesure prise contre l'opinion et contre l'intérêt de tous, est, à notre grand regret, Monsieur le Consul-Général, la seule alternative que vous nous ayez laissée.

Signé :—

Remusat.
Henri Cordier.
T. Piry.
J. Brossard.
O. Videau.
U. Videau.
E. Millot.
A. Seisson.
Emile Bernard.
Vuitton Joseph.
Jules L. Remusat.
C. David.
A. Teillot.
J. S. Baron.
J. A. Bryner.
Leo. Juvet.
A. Voisin.
E. Leroy.
Eug. Buissonnet.
H. Sillem.
F. Ribert.

The following letter, withdrawing French protection, has since been addressed from the French Consulate to several Swiss citizens registered in that Consulate, who signed the above protest—

Shanghai, le 13 Mai, 1874.

Monsieur,—J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que par décision de M. le Consul Général de France, et en conséquence de l'apposition de votre signature sur une protestation contre les actes de son administration, vous avez cessé de faire partie des étrangers protégés par le Consulat Général.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération,

Le Chancelier,
H. ROUBAUD.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS CRITICS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE recent publication of two letters written by Count Arnim at the time of the Vatican Council, which we noticed not long ago, seems to have created a sensation in Germany which at first sight their contents can hardly be said to justify. The matter still continues to be discussed with considerable warmth in the German newspapers; and yet it is neither easy to understand why the Count himself should have been so annoyed at the publication, however unauthorized, nor why the explanatory letter which he thought it necessary to address to Dr. Dollinger should have so greatly provoked the Prussian Government as to lead to his retirement, for the time at all events, from the diplomatic service. The report that he would decline the post at Constantinople said to be offered him on his recall from Paris was indeed at first declared to be a pure invention, but the strong language used by some of the Ministerial organs makes it clear that his acceptance of it was never seriously intended, or, to say the least, not desired. Prince Bismarck has shown before now that he is not of a reticent or forbearing nature when his own authority is at stake, but it is some proof of the extreme bitterness and tension, so to say, of the pending ecclesiastical controversy, that so small a spark should have kindled so considerable a flame. The substance of Count Arnim's original letters will be fresh in the memory of our readers, and need not be reproduced here. The appearance of these documents in print, to his "deep regret," in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, with the alleged connivance of the Prince Chancellor, led to his writing a letter to Dr. Dollinger on the subject which was at once sent to the newspapers. After personal expressions of his high respect for the eminent Catholic divine he proceeds to observe that the published version of his former letters is substantially correct, and that there is no such divergence of view as has been represented in some quarters between the earlier and later of the two. He had always, he says, attached less importance to the infallibilist dogma itself than to the manner of its publication, and, had he supposed it to be a mere abstract theory, or "empty vase," he should not have considered it a matter about which Governments need trouble themselves. But the attitude and explanations of the German and Austrian Bishops both before and during the Council convinced him that this was far from being the case, and that it was really a "Pandora's box," the noxious contents of which would be scattered over the world. He regrets that the proposal of Prince Hohenlohe for a joint action of the different Governments did not lead to more serious negotiations, by which "the rankling weeds" cultivated at the Council might have been nipped in the bud, so that "we should not now find ourselves in the incomprehensible perplexities which bring almost everything into question that has long seemed to have become the common property of Christendom." The wording of this last sentence is so characteristically German as to border on being unintelligible. But, whatever be its precise meaning, the offence which has been so promptly visited may be presumed to lie in the intimation that Prince Hohenlohe's advice ought to have been acted on; to which it has been replied with much plausibility that it is not at all clear from his own despatches what Count Arnim wished to be done in pursuance of Prince Hohenlohe's suggestions, or in what way the European Governments, and especially the Protestant Governments, could have intervened effectively in the proceedings of the Council. The Government organs add, with less direct bearing on the practical question, that the rankling weeds cultivated at the Council had their roots, if not in earlier ages, in the Papal policy of the last half-century, dating from the restoration of the Jesuits by Pius VII., and that the Vatican decrees merely gave formal expression to their extravagant pretensions and crowned the edifice of Papal ambition. This is true, but it is equally true that a course of aggressive policy which has been steadily but stealthily advancing for years assumes a very different position when it is openly avowed and "crowned." The public avowal becomes at once the rallying cry for old adherents and fresh recruits and a starting-point for further developments. The existing complications may be "incomprehensible to nobody who is acquainted with the history of Rome and Germany," but it does not follow that no precautionary measures could have averted or diminished them. And the closing remark of the writer we have been quoting simply begs the whole question in dispute. These complications, he says, "call nothing in question but the overweening pretensions of ambitious priests to worldly power."

To speak in such terms of the tactics of the Jesuit Camarilla and their triumph at the Vatican Council would be intelligible enough. As a description of Prince Bismarck's ecclesiastical legislation, it is at least not exhaustive. So much as this might be reasonably inferred, if only from the fact that the new laws are as little liked by the Evangelical as by the Catholic clergy, though their power of resistance is of course greatly inferior. Only the other day, in introducing some measures for the regulation of Protestant synods, Dr. Falk thought it necessary to go out of his way to defend himself, with considerable warmth, from the charge of being a disciple of Strauss, which emanated apparently from his co-religionists. But, supposing Catholic interests alone were involved, the laws now in course of execution for restraining the worldly arrogance of ambitious priests must appear to an outsider not altogether undeserving of the censure pronounced on them in the Pope's recent letter to Dr. Baudry, the Coadjutor Bishop of Cologne. Let it be remembered that four Bishops are already in prison, and one of them deposed by the civil courts, not for acting on the Vatican decrees, but for continuing to administer their dioceses as they have done all along; that unless they are prepared to accept conditions absolutely incompatible with their position in the Roman Catholic hierarchy, it is confessedly a mere question of time—and of a very short time—how soon all the rest of the Prussian episcopate incur the same extreme penalties; and that by the supplementary laws just passed in the Reichstag they will thereby become liable to banishment for life and loss of all rights of citizenship. Let it be further remembered that their places cannot be filled up by any successors remaining in communion with Rome; that all priests who continue in any way to recognize their authority after civil disposition, or who refuse to obey such new ecclesiastical superiors as the State, according to provisions made for that purpose, places over them independently of the Holy See—supposing any such can be found—incur the same punishment; and it becomes evident that the present legislation, if consistently carried out, must in the course of two or three years at most put an end to all Roman Catholic worship —by which we mean here worship conducted by persons acting under authority of Rome—throughout the Prussian dominions. A scheme has indeed been formulated for the Chapters to elect to the vacant Sees without reference to Rome; but these bodies without a single exception—the report about the Chaper of Cologne holding aloof turned out to be fabulous—that protested against this arrangement, and refused to act upon it, as it was beforehand certain that they would do. It will remain therefore for the Government to nominate Bishops, and get them consecrated, and, when consecrated, acknowledged, as best it can. What the Imperial Chancellor anticipates as the ultimate result of these energetic measures it is not easy to conjecture. That he has fallen into the error, common with statesmen of decided views and resolute will unless they happen to be also something more than statesmen, of seriously underrating the influence of moral forces in human affairs, seems obvious enough. But, more than this, the scope of his policy as further developed and completed by the supplementary laws, and the sort of language often used in recommending and defending it, give a certain plausibility to the starting assertion made by persons who ought to know something about Germany, that he actually contemplates a fusion of the Catholic and Evangelical Churches by Act of Parliament, as the late King of Prussia forcibly united the Lutherans and Calvinists into one State Church. We are far from meaning to affirm that so acute an observer of men and things has really allowed himself to entertain so impracticable an idea; we only say that the theory, which is none of ours, would go far to explain what looks otherwise so inexplicable in his course of action.

It is probably true, as the *Allgemeine Zeitung* observes in a recent article on the Arnim correspondence, that the ecclesiastical conflict would not have broken out if the Vatican Council had had a different termination, and if the absolutist party in the Roman Catholic Church had been defeated. The Papal prestige, he says, was destroyed by the extravagance of the new dogmas, and the Bishops therefore had to fall back on their natural relations towards the State. But what are these "natural relations?" The term is an elastic one certainly, but it must be stretched a good deal to include all the arrangements established by the Falk laws. It may be true that the Bishops, acting under orders from Rome, are inclined "to make a point of honour of mere details," but this explanation does not go to the root of the matter. What may and must be the consequences of an indefinite prolongation of the contest is stated with an almost cynical frankness by the apologist of Prince Bismarck whose words we have already been quoting. "The religious usages of the people run the risk of being interrupted. And behind this looms the further danger of their getting accustomed either to dispense with religion altogether or to embrace fanatically such forms of it as are most hostile to the State." This is not, adds the writer, the wish of the Government, and the whole responsibility for it will rest on the Court of Rome. But this does not seem quite obvious. If we turn from a German to an English advocate of the Falk laws, what were we told the other day by the sympathetic Correspondent of the *Daily News*? He exults in the very point which other supporters of the Ministerial policy have strenuously but not very successfully attempted to deny. Not only does he inform his readers with evident satisfaction that the new laws "will enable the Executive, within the next few months, to get *all the prelates and their vicar-generals*, besides a considerable sprinkling of the lesser clergy, into prison or across the frontier, while the civil power will have secured the entire and exclusive administration of the vacant dioceses," which it hopes to fill with "priests of the Old Catholic or Reformed Catholic persuasions," but he expressly insists that such of the clergy as "submit to the secular arm" will thereby "sever the connexion existing between them and the Vatican." That is exactly what, for instance, Mr. Arnold said the Prussian Government was not doing and ought not to think of doing. But the *Daily News* is certainly right as to the facts. Let us take again what are at first sight the most plausible provisions of the new code, and are held up to special admiration by a writer in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* and by other Liberal Panegyrists of Prince Bismarck's Church policy; we mean the laws about clerical education. The proposed change may be a good one in itself, and there may be Roman Catholics who view it in that light. But they would not the less protest against the injustice of the State forcibly closing all boys' seminaries and clerical seminaries, and insisting that henceforth all members of the Prussian priesthood shall be trained from childhood upwards in the public schools and Universities, under civil instead of episcopal control. Let us imagine for a moment that our own Government had introduced a Bill forbidding the Bishops of the Established Church to ordain any one who had not spent a certain number of years at a public school and taken an Oxford or Cambridge degree afterwards. There would be a universal outcry against so arbitrary a proceeding, and the Bill would of course have no chance of becoming law. Yet it would only enforce absolutely what is already the general practice, and what is in full accordance with public opinion in the Church, both lay and clerical; whereas the Falk laws enforce a system of training which, however desirable in itself, is directly opposed to the prevalent Roman Catholic practice of the last three or four centuries and to the views of the hierarchy.

But, after all, these educational requirements form only one detail, though an important one, of the new system, and, if that were all, some *modus vivendi* would have been discovered before now. It is clearly not the chief object of Prince Bismarck to get the clergy better educated—which might indeed make them more formidable opponents—but to subjugate them completely to the State. By his Exeter Hall admirers in this country the enterprise is rather oddly represented as a fresh triumph of the sacred cause of liberty of conscience, though—to do him justice—he has himself put forward no such incongruous vindication of his policy. It can only be accepted by those who hold that the contest will necessarily advance the interests of Protestantism, which is far from being obvious, and that such a result, by whatever means attained, must promote the cause of religious freedom, which also is not self-evident. If Prince Bismarck can manage to stamp out the religion of some eight or nine millions of the subjects of the Empire, he will no doubt have achieved a success, whatever may be its moral or material value; if he fails to do this, the chances are that he will provoke a powerful reaction. The faggots of Torquemada and the dragonnades of Louis XIV. were in a certain sense successful, though a terrible nemesis in each case ultimately followed. But such trenchant methods of controversy are gone out of fashion now, and persecution which is not thorough has generally proved to be a blunder as well as a crime.

FRENCH HONOUR.

(*Saturday Review.*)

PARIS just now, having nothing else to think about except a mere change of Government and perhaps Constitution, is deeply interested in a question of personal honour which has arisen between a couple of noble men. Have you a right to compel a man to expose himself in a duel because his wife entirely of her own accord, and for reasons of her own, chooses not to know you? This is the point at issue between Count Jean of Montebello and Prince Metternich, formerly Austrian Ambassador in France, and it has been solemnly submitted to the judgment of the public by the seconds who have had some difficulty in bringing these two discreetly punctilious gentlemen opposite each other in a field. It appears that the Bonapartists have taken warning from the mistake of the Legitimists during the late reign, and, instead of sulking in a dreary old faubourg, throw open their houses to the world, and dance and make merry. On the 14th instant a ball was given by the Countess of Pourtalès—a familiar name at the Imperial Court. Count Jean of Montebello was one of the guests and Princess Metternich another. The Count bowed to the Princess, whom he had known in other days at the Tuileries, and the Princess instinctively acknowledged the salute; but, after a moment's reflection, she told the Count that henceforth she desired that they should be strangers. The reason given for this was that the Count had not been loyal to the Imperial Government. After Sedan he found himself a prisoner, and he then wrote a letter, not however intended for publication, in which he criticized very sharply the policy and conduct of his late Sovereign, to whom he owed at least a brisk English trade in the champagne which bears his name. Many persons will be of opinion that the Imperial Government rather laid itself open to criticism about that time, and in any case the Count was entitled to form and express his own opinions. On the other hand, Princess Metternich is known as an enthusiastic Bonapartist, and she too was entitled to her own opinion as to the justice of the censures directed against her friends. It was only natural that under such circumstances she should be exceedingly sensitive to anything reflecting on a family to which she was bound by such intimate and confidential relations; and the only way in which she could show her disapprobation of the Count's ingratitude, as she conceived it, was by refusing to know him any longer. The Count, however, who seems to be as *mousseux* as his wine, could not endure to sit down tamely under this rebuff. He could not call out a lady, but he was determined to call out somebody, and he fixed upon the Princess's husband, who was requested to give an apology or a meeting. Prince Metternich had not been present at the ball, and knew nothing of what had occurred, but he was willing to fight if any pretext could be found for it. When the seconds on each side consulted together, what is called an "unexpected incident" arose, though we should have thought it was just what might have been expected. The Prince's seconds declared that the Prince could not see that he had insulted the Count, with whom he had had no communication whatever, and that he did not consider himself responsible for words spoken by the Princess at a ball at which he was not present. It was added that, if the Count wanted to fight, he must seek a personal quarrel on some other ground than the incident of the ball. If the Prince had simply refused to engage in a duel with a man whom he had never offended, and who had not offended him, he would have had common sense on his side, and, we should imagine, the code of honour, too, in its only rational construction. He declared, however, that he was quite ready to fight, and the whole dispute turned on the question as to which should be considered the person offended. It is the offended person who has the choice of weapons, but this again was not a matter in dispute, as the Count was quite willing to leave the choice to the Prince. But then the Prince could not receive it as a favour from the Count, and the Count could not receive it as a favour from the Prince; each claimed it as a right. This of course threw the negotiations back on the original question, whether a husband is bound to fight every one at whom his wife turns up her nose. The Count's seconds held that, as he had received a public affront from Madame de Metternich, and as he was unable to reply to a lady, he had a right to address himself to the Prince as responsible for the acts of his wife. The Prince's seconds held that the claim was preposterous. Ultimately, however, by the intervention of friends, a better understanding was arrived at, and the quarrel between the Count and Prince has been fought out. The Prince has thus apparently sacrificed the principle that husbands are not answerable in person for their wives' demeanour. We know several husbands, but we shall not name them, to whom the maintenance of this principle would be literally a matter of life or death. If the opposite principle is admitted, it would seem to be only a reasonable extension of it to hold that if two married ladies quarrel their husbands ought to fight; and as married ladies seldom meet without quarrelling, the male half of polite society would be likely soon to reduce itself to the condition of the Kilkenny cats.

The Count's view was that he was the offended party, and therefore entitled to choice of weapons, but while he insisted on his right, he offered, in consideration of the Prince's rank, to yield the choice to him. The Prince's view was that he was entitled to the choice of weapons; but, if we may venture to express an opinion, we should say that, according to the received French code of honour, this was incorrect. It is clear that if, in the course of a discussion, an offence is offered, the person who has been offended is the injured party. If, therefore, the Count was entitled to hold the Prince reponsible for what his wife said or did, the Count was the injured party, and entitled to choice of arms. But if the Count was not entitled to hold the Prince responsible, then he would seem to come under the rule of the Code that, "if a man sends a message without a sufficient cause, he becomes the aggressor, and the seconds, before they allow a meeting to take place, must insist on a sufficient reason being manifestly shown." The seconds displayed a laudable anxiety to find a sufficient reason if they could, and at last they may have discovered the precedent of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, who says, "Then, sir, you differ in opinion with me, which amounts to the same thing." According to that precedent, a difference about the mode of differing would suffice to justify a duel. But there is another rule of the Code, that "if in the course of a discussion, during which the rules of politeness have not been transgressed, but in consequence of which expressions have been used which induce one of the party to consider himself offended, the man who demands satisfaction cannot be considered the aggressor, or the person who gives it the offender; the case must be submitted to the trial of chance." With the utmost humility, we would suggest that this rule might offer a solution of such an unfortunate complication as has arisen in this affair. In effect the rule says that, if a quarrel is about nothing, it is impossible to say who is the aggressor, and therefore lots must be drawn for choice of arms. The parties to this discussion should approach each other in the spirit of the English prizefighter who said to another member of the Ring with whom he desired to make a match, "Why wont 'ee fight I? I never did ought to offend 'ee." There seems no substantial difference between arbitration, which has been proposed, and drawing lots, which the code prescribes.

The most remarkable part of the affair is, however, the impudent publication of the negotiations which have been carried on with a view to the perpetration of what in this country would be deemed murder, and what even in France is regarded as a serious crime. It is impossible to imagine a more cynical exhibition of contempt for the law than is contained in the so-called "official" *procès-verbal* of the seconds, which for the glorification of themselves and their principals has been printed in the *Figaro*; and it is an impertinence to the public. When gentlemen take to advertising themselves in this way, they lay themselves open to criticism, and the impression which was at first forced on one by reading the narrative was that there was considerable eagerness on each side to lay hold of any show of excuse, however flimsy, for not proceeding to extremities. Both men professed to be anxious to fight; they were agreed even as to the weapons—pistols—which were to be used; but they discovered that they could not possibly use the weapons upon each other because they happened to differ as to whether one or the other should be considered the offended person. This difficulty, however, has been overcome, and a duel has taken place which ought not to go unpunished. If the affair had been kept secret, it might have been urged that it was not the business of the Government to search too curiously into it; but the offenders have, as it were, placarded an information against themselves, and challenged the authorities to take notice of it. If there is any life left in the French Government, such a defiance can hardly be disregarded. Duelling is one of those offences against social order in regard to which in all countries public sentiment has lingered behind the law; but there is only one way to encourage a more healthy sentiment and to make the law respected, and that is by enforcing it sternly, especially in any case which thrusts itself wantonly and impudently into notice. If the effrontery of Count Montebello and Prince Metternich and their seconds goes unpunished, respect for the law in that country will have received a serious blow. A few weeks ago a couple of English schoolboys fought a duel with sixpenny pistols, one of which exploded, to the injury of one of the combatants. The boys no doubt thought they were doing something very noble and romantic, and they at least put their courage to the test. Duelling in England is now confined to weak-minded school boys, and in Germany to hotheaded students; and it is an indication of the moral weakness of France that this monstrous practice should still find favour there. It is true that French duels seldom lead to more than a scratch, as in the present instance, and ingenious methods have also been discovered of swaggering as fire-eaters before the world, while taking extremely good care to keep out of the way of fire. The most appropriate penalty for such an offence would certainly be some punishment that would make the actors supremely ridiculous; although it is difficult to imagine how they can be made more ridiculous than they are at present. It is melancholy to reflect that in France attention should be diverted from the grave events which are now happening to such contemptible coxcombries.

H.M.S. CHALLENGER IN THE SOUTH INDIAN AND ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

[FROM CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS"]

H.M.S. CHALLENGER, MARCH 24.

WE left Simon's Bay on the morning of December 17th, under steam. About 8 a.m. on the 18th we commenced sounding, the depth being 150 fathoms, with a bottom of green sandy mud. The dredge was then lowered, and brought up specimens of star fish, sea eggs, shells and coral. On the following morning we dredged in 1,900 fathoms, bringing up a variety of shells and sea slugs, &c. From this time until the 24th the weather was a great deal too unsettled for either sounding or dredging. During this time we met with several albatross, Cape hens, and terne. About nine surveying and exploring parties went on shore at Marion Island on the 26th; but the landing was not at all pleasant. The island is of volcanic origin; several streams of fresh water run down the slopes, formed from the melting of the snow, and along the banks we found a quantity of Kerguelen cabbage, which when boiled, is palatable. We found near the landing-place a sea elephant. A little to the westward of the landing-place was a fine rookery of king penguins and the remains of some huts, which appeared to have been made of the battens of some tubs. On the slopes of the hills we found a large number of albatross of which a great many were sitting on their eggs. We could deliberately go up to their nests, and knock them off with a stick and take their eggs. The birds themselves, though very fine, were not nimble enough on their feet to right themselves and defend their nests. I tried some of the eggs, as I heard they had a fishy taste, but the part of one I tasted (for one was enough for any reasonable man's meal) was as good as any hen's egg, and much richer. On the 6th January between 6 and 7 p.m., we sighted Bligh's Cap (so named on account of its peculiar shape), an islet some few miles off Kerguelen. The following morning we ran into Christmas Harbour on the N. W. side of the island, about 8 a.m. The shores were lined with penguins, excepting at the end of the harbour, where there is a fine sandy beach. On shore several brace of wild ducks were shot, and although not so large, were equally as good in quality as our English ones. Between the head of the harbour and the opposite coast there is a fine fresh-water lake. At the head of the harbour we found four sea elephants and a seal rolling about in a small rivulet. Along this rivulet the men picked a large number of cabbages. We then made for Accessible Bay, and arrived in Betsy Cove about 7 p.m., and anchored. Here on shore close to the anchorage we saw eight headstones (or rather boards, for they were of wood) to the memory of twelve unfortunate men who had either been drowned or lost during the whaling seasons. The earliest date was 1849, and the latest 1860. It was in memory of the mate of the barque Dove, who was drowned off Kerguelen, while made fast to a whale. These boards were neatly cut out, although not in very good condition. On the following day we sent surveying and exploring parties on shore, and the naturalists obtained two sea elephants, one of which measured 12 ft. in length and 9 ft. in girth. On the 29th January we left for Christmas Harbour, our first and finest refuge on the island. On our way we sounded in 110 fathoms, and then put the trawl over, which (in the first haul) brought up an enormous quantity of sponges, and in the second a fine species of starfish very much like a large piece of red coral, and formed like a tree with its trunk for the body, and the limbs for its numerous feelers. We left again on the 6th, and proceeded again towards Heard Island. On the 15th Feb. we sailed westward, and about 10 p. m. a beautiful and curious streak of crimson light was seen. The nights now only lasted from two to three hours. On the 19th we sounded in 1,800 fathoms. On the following day we saw no less than 70 icebergs. On the 21st we got up steam (being a very fine day), and made for an iceberg about 180 ft. high at 4 o'clock. The iceberg in appearance was like a gnomon, the bottom leg extending about 70 yards. We fired a shot from the 12-pounder at the lower part, which carried away a large quantity of ice in slabs. We then aimed at the upper part at a range of 100 yards; this time the shot simply penetrated the iceberg, bringing down a little dust ice. We sighted about 80 icebergs. About 10-30 p.m. the Aurora Australis was distinctly seen. Towards noon the wind freshened to a hard gale from the southward with very heavy squalls and falls of snow, so thick that you could not see 100 yards ahead. At 2-30 owing to the state of the weather, we had a very narrow escape from fouling a much larger iceberg than the previous one. The hands were called, and all was confusion and consternation; but by backing the mainsail and going astern full-speed with four boilers we were preserved from this fate. Having this one in sight, we kept under its lee until 5-0 p.m., when we sighted another about one mile ahead. By keeping between these two, whose positions we knew, we were comparatively safe from all others. About 9 p.m. the weather cleared up. We next proceed to Sydney, then to Auckland and Wellington.

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Each Premium effects a complete Paid-up Assurance independent of any further contribution, and also guarantees a specified Sum in Cash, always payable at call. Every Policy is purely indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents.

Treacher's Buildings, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852........£ 76,925
Do. 1862........£300,690
Do. 1872........£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANC[illegible] PORATION.—Policies covering the risk of F[illegible] chandise and bildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & C[illegible]
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Cor[illegible]
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto. Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,598 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, to their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents, at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
[illegible]
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
N. C. [illegible], Esq., (Messrs. [illegible] & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Frank Jefferson, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
and
F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £987,709-3-5 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the [illegible] the sum of Rs. 10,000 [illegible]
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent, for Profit [illegible]
Net Annual Premium Rs. [illegible]
[illegible]
Net Annual Premium [illegible]

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with [illegible] low as those of the Universal, and [illegible] for its Liabilities, has been able to afford [illegible] these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referees named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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